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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVI NO. 194 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Japan Out For 'Complete Collapse Of China

Long-Range Reconstruction In View!

Ikada Believes Fall Of Hankow Imminent

If Conqueror, Will Japan Be Anti-British?

TOKIO, August 14.

COMMENTING ON THE SOVIET-JAPANESE TRUCE, THE FINANCE MINISTER, MR. IKADA, IN AN INTERVIEW, DECLARED THAT NEGOTIATIONS WILL BE UNDERTAKEN TO SETTLE THE OUTSTANDING SOVIET-JAPANESE ISSUES, WITH THE FALL OF HANKOW IMMINENT, THE CHINESE SITUATION IS ENTERING THE MOST IMPORTANT PHASE. MILITARY OPERATIONS WOULD CONTINUE EVEN AFTER THE FALL OF HANKOW, UNTIL THE COMPLETE COLLAPSE OF THE CHIANG-KAI-SHEK GOVERNMENT, AFTER WHICH A LONG-RANGE RECONSTRUCTION WOULD BE NECESSARY IN WHICH JAPAN WOULD APPRECIATE THE CO-OPERATION OF OTHER POWERS.

AS REGARDS ANGLO-JAPANESE RELATIONS, THE JAPANESE POLICY WOULD BE TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEMS AS THEY AROSE, AND, THEREFORE, IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY WHETHER JAPAN WOULD FOLLOW A PRO-BRITISH OR ANTI-BRITISH POLICY.

As regards economic policy, there was a possibility of the Japanese Government purchasing silver which would be likely to increase the export trade.

Mr. Ikada added: "It will be easy to dispose of such silver in London."—Reuter.

Frontier Region Unperturbed Over German Manoeuvres

A Mere Bluff—"To Threaten Prague Without Saying"?

METZ, August 14.

The frontier region is not unduly excited with regard to German manoeuvres and fortifications. A competent observer ridiculed the reports that 300,000 workmen are engaged on fortifications, and that half a million Reservists have been called up. It is believed that not more than 50 to 60,000 workmen are on fortifications, and, perhaps, 100,000 Reservists called up. Out of 30,000 Germans living on the French side of the frontier 250 young men left last night for six weeks' military service in garrisons at Palatinate.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENTS

Plea For Calmness And Avoidance Of Panic

PARIS, August 14.

"Let us keep calm and not be panicked by German troop movements, which is really a means of threatening Prague without saying'. This epitomises Paris Press comment on German military manoeuvres.

"Le Jour" and "Echo de Paris" say that neither Britain nor France will allow herself to be disturbed by unjustifiable threats.

"Oeuvre" says: "The German display of force seems to say 'If necessary we are prepared to go to the limit'. Yes, but if necessary, we will also stand firm. So the necessity must not arise. That is realised in Berlin as well as in London and Paris."—Reuter.

INDIA'S LITTLE HELP TO CHINA

Congress President Stresses Its Moral Value

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

"The Congress Medical Unit is going to China as India's Ambassador to convey the sympathy the Indian people feel for the Chinese. Its practical value might not be much, but its moral value is great. Besides it is the first attempt of the Congress to send a medical unit to a neighbouring nation struggling for freedom. I have no doubt that these doctors comprising the Mission will raise India by their services, in the estimation of the Eastern as well as Western races."

Thus declared Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, presiding this afternoon at University Institute over a crowded meeting to accord a hearty send-off to Dr. Ranendranath Sen and Dr. Devesh Mukherjee, members of the Congress Medical Unit to China on the eve of their departure to-night by the Bombay Mail.

Of the five doctors comprising the Unit Bengal is contributing two who would accept no salary.

The Unit sails from Bombay on August 29 when Mr. Subhas Bose proposes to see them off at Bombay.—United Press.

M. C. C. TEAM FOR S. AFRICA COMPLETED

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The M.C.C. team to tour South Africa has been completed by invitations to the following:—

Valentine, Fagg, Wright, Goddard, Perks, Wilkinson from Lancashire and Verity.

Compton has declined the invitation. He feels he would like to continue football and fulfil his contract with the Arsenel.—Reuter.

The preliminary list of nine players was announced on July 29 as under:—

The M.C.C. have invited the following players to tour South Africa:—

Hammond (Captain), Farnes, Yardley, Gibb, Ames, Compton, Edrich, Hutton and Paynter.

"PROHIBITED AREAS" IN GERMANY

British War Office To Issue Certificates On Application To Travellers

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The War Office has issued a statement with reference to the order recently announced by the German Government prohibiting serving officers and other ranks of Foreign Regular armies from entering or remaining in fortified areas in Germany.

The statement gives approximate definition of Prohibited Areas and adds, although German regulations apply only to regular serving personnel, the situation created by the establishment of Prohibited Areas affects all members of the public who show military rank on their passports.

In order to avoid trouble when travelling in Germany, certain action is required of them and on application the War Office will issue certificate showing they are not borne on active strength of Regular forces. This certificate, it is explained, can be exchanged for German certificate obtainable from German Consul-General.—B. O. W.

CZECHO-SUDETEN DEADLOCK

PRAGUE, Aug. 13.

While the presence of Lord Runciman has so far acted as a restraining influence on Extremists on both sides, there are signs that the strain of the Sudeten situation is beginning to tell. With indications that nationalistic sentiment is getting slightly upperhand and the knowledge that of the Sudeten side there is not the slightest tendency to moderate the demands, the atmosphere is unfavourable towards negotiation.

The serious condition of Father Hlinka who is not expected to last many hours raises highly important political problem of a successor whose choice may seriously affect the whole situation in Czechoslovakia. All the Government offices will be closed to-morrow and Monday which are both holidays.

Lord and Lady Runciman are spending the week-end in northern Bohemia.—Reuter's Special.

Hitler Receives Balbo

BERLIN, Aug. 13.

Herr Hitler received Air Marshal Balbo at Berchtesgaden in the afternoon and talked to him for two hours.—Reuter.

SIR LANDON RONALD DEAD

Principal Of Guildhall School Of Music

LONDON, August 14.

The death has occurred of Sir Landon Ronald.—Reuter's Special.

(Sir Landon Ronald whose death is reported at the age of 64 was the Principal of the Guildhall School of Music. He was conductor of Albert Hall Sunday Concerts, New Symphony Orchestra, Symphony Concerts, etc., and had had immense success throughout Europe in this capacity. He was also one of the most popular song-writers. He was associated with Sir Thomas Beecham in Albert Hall Promenade Concerts in 1915. He was appointed Conductor of Scottish Orchestra in May 1919. He was knighted in 1922. Among his publications are: About 300 songs and orchestral works; Entente Cordiale Ballet (1904). "The Lament of Shah Jehan" (1905): Incidental music to "The Garden of Allah", "Myself and Others" (1931).)

PROHIBITION DRIVE IN BARDOLI

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, August 14.

As a result of strong watch in Bardoli taluka after the declaration of total prohibition, only two cases have been recorded till now. One is of Supa Kurel in which two 'kumbhars' have been fined while the other case has been recorded at Timberva Station of Bardoli taluka when a tailor was passing with a liquor bottle after hiding it in a cloth hand bag. The Excise Department has released him on bail.

OPPOSITION MOVE TO GAIN STRENGTH

Programme For Bengal Assembly Chalked Out

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

Although they have not been able to carry even one of their no-confidence motions against the Ministry, the Opposition parties in the Bengal Assembly are still active in their efforts to increase their strength in the House.

A meeting of the different groups of the Opposition was held last evening, at the residence of the Chief Whip of the Congress Party, Mr. J. C. Gupta, to devise ways and means for still closer co-operation between them, and for gathering greater strength, as also for educating public opinion in the rural areas in order to put additional pressure on the Government to accept the programme as traced out by the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, on the closing day of the No-Confidence Debate.

Those attending the meeting were particularly concerned at what they characterised as "exploitation of communal feelings by certain political groups", and a programme was chalked out at the meeting which, it is confidently expected by them, will meet the demand of the different communities and allay communal suspicion and conflicts.—A. P.

AMBUSHED & KILLED

Fate Of Br. Military Officer Near Bethleham

JERUSALEM, August 13.

A British military officer was killed in an Ambush while driving car towards Bethlehem four miles south of Jerusalem this evening.—Reuter.

VICTIM OF AMBUSH IDENTIFIED

JERUSALEM, Aug. 14.

The British army officer killed in the Ambush has been identified as Captain J. S. Howe, Royal Engineers.—Reuter.

"CONDOR'S" RECORD

BERLIN, Aug. 14.

By returning safely from New York this morning, the Condor aeroplane became the first 'plane to make a double journey between Germany and America without intermediate stops.

The homeward journey was accomplished in 19 hours and 58 minutes.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS

LEZOUTE (Belgium), Aug. 14.

In the International Tournament quarter-final Van Deneynde beat Ghaus, 6/1, 6/0.

In the third round doubles, Geelhand and Van Deneynde beat Ghaus and Choy, 6/4, 7/5.

DAVIS CUP

MONTREAL, Aug.13.

In the Davis cup, Bromwich and Quist beat Nakano and Yamagishi 6—2, 6—4, and 6—3.—Reuter.

Death Of Two Veteran Australian Cricketers

MELBOURNE, Aug. 14.

Australia lost two oldtime cricketers. Hugh Trumble died of an heart-attack at Melbourne and the wicket keeper, J. Kelly died at Sydney.—Reuter.

MEDICAL BILL CONTROVERSY

Select Committee Meeting To-day

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, August 14.

The Select Committee on the Medical Practitioners Bill will meet to-morrow and succeeding days the Hon. Dr. Gilder presiding. Members of the Committee have already arrived. There is likely to be some controversy over questions like training and qualifications of practitioners of Ayurved and Unani, registration of practitioners, issue of certificates and the penal clauses

According to the views put forth by some Ayurvedic practitioners before Government, provisions in the Bill regarding surgery and midwifery are unnecessary. Some of them feel that if they are introduced it would mean that Western methods were incorporated in Ayurved. Nevertheless, there is an equally strong body of opinion that when these practitioners are obtaining privileges which they had not enjoyed before, it was essential that they should possess a high standard of efficiency.

Objection is taken to the penal clauses, as it is stated that they would impose a hardship on practitioners.

As the Assembly has approved of retention of these clauses during the first reading, the Committee may not reconsider this point.

NEITHER POLITICAL NOR ECONOMIC

Turkish Govt. To Consider Incident Closed

ISTANBUL, Aug. 13.

After an assurance from the Japanese Embassy, that Japanese Conference is not political or economic in character, the Turkish Government will consider the incident as closed.—Reuter.

"QUEEN MARY" BREAKS OWN RECORD

LONDON, Aug. 14.

"Queen Mary" established a new day's record with 738 miles upto noon, to-day, when she covered a total of 2,890 miles at an average 31/76 knots.

An earlier message states:—

"Queen Mary" was reported to be 55 miles West of Land's End, at 12-36 p.m. and has apparently broken her Eastbound record.—Reuter's Special.

CAPTURES BLUE RIBAND.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.

The liner "Queen Mary" established a new Eastbound record by beating "Normandie's" record by 85 minutes. "Queen Mary's average was 31.69 knots, compared with Normandie's 31.20. She thus captured the Blue Riband.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.

"Queen Mary's" run to-day is a record one for 737 miles, at an average speed 32.04 knots.—Reuter.

TAPTI RIVER TRAGEDY

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, August 14.

In connection with the drowning tragedy in the Tapti river fifteen floating bodies have been recovered. They have been removed to the civil hospital where a large number of anxious citizens gathered.

British Ruggerites Beaten

DURBAN, August 13.

Northern Provinces, who included several Test players, beat British Ruggerites by 26 points to 8.

At half-time, the score was 8/8. British experimented the positions of several players unsuccessfully.—Reuter.

Fury Of Floods In U. P.

BRIDGE WASHED AWAY

River Gogra Going Down But Sarju, Manwar And Sagar Rising

LUCKNOW, Aug. 14.

Police help had to be sought to-day by the workers of the P.W.D. in the flood-affected area, when a number of villagers, with lathis in their hands, rushed at them in an attempt to prevent them from cutting a diversion channel in the provincial road near Nawabganj, in the District of Gonda. This measure was taken in order to save a bridge from the floods.

BRIDGE WASHED AWAY

The workers of the P.W.D. had to retreat before the hostile mob, till the police arrived, but help arrived too late to save the bridge which was washed away. But, the diversion channel saved the town itself from flooding.

The River Gogra is going down, but the Rivers Sarju, Manwar and Sagar are rising still.

Cholera has broken out among the refugees' camp in Colonelganj, and is adding to the difficulties in the area. Strong measures to prevent the spread of the epidemic are being vigorously taken.

VISIT AFFECTED AREAS

Mr. A. P. Jain, Parliamentary Secretary to the Revenue Minister, paid a visit to the affected area, yesterday, and he promised to persuade the Government to grant another Rs. 3,000 for relief. He left for Basti this morning.

Through traffic to Lucknow is expected to be restored with a week.

News is received from Gorakhpur that a boat containing twelve persons and four mail bags capsized. The passengers, however, swam to safety. The boatman, in trying to save the mail bags, was washed away a considerable distance, and was saved only after great difficulty. The mail bags were swept away by the current, though no cash is stated to have been lost.—A.P.

TWO VILLAGES WASHED AWAY

Govt. Make Emergency Grant For Relief Work

LUCKNOW, Aug. 12.

Alarming reports of flood havoc continue to pour in from various parts of the Province, the worst parts affected being Gonda and Gorakhpore districts. The rivers Gogra and Rapti are in full spate and, from reports of further rainfall received so far, are expected to rise still further. Two villages have been completely washed away.

The Deputy Commissioner of Gonda reports that most parts of the districts are flooded. Attempts are being made to establish contact with the portions cut off but owing to paucity of boats much difficulty is being experienced. Contact has been established with almost all of them excepting the neighbourhood of Digi. The Government have made an emergency grant of Rs. 10,000 to the Gonda District for relief work.

An unconfirmed report states that several lives have been lost while swimming across the swollen streams while four or five are reported to have been drowned in Gonda.

TWO VILLAGES SUBMERGED

The Collector of Gorakhpore reports that two villages have been completely submerged as a result of an unprecedented rise in river Gogra and river Rapti. The parts near the confluence of the two streams are the worst sufferers and the steamer "Barhalganj" which made an attempt to relieve some of the affected villages failed owing to swift current in the streams. The village Sare has thus been isolated and heroic efforts are being made by the Sub-Divisional Officers and other Officers to relieve Sare.

Incessant rain coupled with heavy winds throughout yesterday have made the situation much worse.

Reports from Deoria state that Barhaj which is at a distance of a few miles from Deoria has about six feet of water in the streets while Gorakhpore and the Western and Eastern parts of the district are comparatively safe.

Water level in Rapti fell by about 0.3 foot during the course of the day in the Deoria district while river Gogra in the same district continues to rise.

At Bahraich due to incessant rain since August 10, both Rapti and Gogra have risen by about 13 inches during the day and it is feared that Gorakhpore will later feel the effect of this rise as the Rapti is bound to rise still.

EMERGENCY GRANT.

The U. P. Government have sanctioned a further emergency grant of Rs. 10,000 for relief operations in the district in addition to the sum of Rs. 50,000 already sanctioned.

The Hon. Hafiz Mohomed Ibrahim, Minister for Communications has proceeded to Gorakhpore last night. Mr. Ajit Prasad, Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. Tyagi and Mr. Keshav Deo Malaviya have left for Gonda this morning to visit the flood-affected areas.—United Press.

Acute Distress In Flooded Areas

100 Lives Lost: 1,200 Cattlehead Perish

GONDA, August 13.

A hundred lives have been lost, and about 1,200 head of cattle have been perished in floods, according to Mr. Ishwar Saran Varma, M.L.A., President of the District Congress Committee, who made a survey of the flooded areas.

He estimates that in the Northern part of the District, about 100 villages were washed away and 80 per cent., of the houses have collapsed.

Although acute distress prevails in the flooded areas, the situation has considerably improved.

Most of the breaches on the Railway Line have been repaired.—A.P.

WATER CONTINUES TO RISE

Highest Flood Level Of 1931 Surpassed

DACCA, Aug. 14.

The water is still rising and has now surpassed the highest flood recorded in August 1931, by two inches. The weather is threatening with intermittent rains during the past week. Several mud houses at Masundi collapsed on Friday. Country boats are plying over Dolaiganj Station road.—A.P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL.

European Lady recently settled in India invites friendly correspondence from noble bachelor or widower. Credentials exchanged. Box No. 10648 "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted accounts clerk by public auditor. Pay Rs. 50 cash security Rs. 100 essential. Apply Box 10651 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Nurse for the Municipal Dispensary Haveri with the qualification of B. P. N. A. or M. P. N. A. on pay Rs. 30|- to 35|- P.M. according to qualification. Applicants stating age, caste, and previous experience should reach the undersigned before the 1st of September 1938. Candidates knowing Kanarese will be given preference. President, Haveri Municipality. (9218)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Young, beautiful Brahmin lady well-connected wishes to be a Housekeeper or companion under a wealthy man in decent position. Apply Box 10553, "Bombay Chronicle."

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let—Bombay's finest flats at 'Meher-Abad' on Marine Drive, Churchgate Reclamation facing sea, 2 and 3 bed rooms, complete. Unrivalled situation. Apply on premises. (10643)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION

Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10647, "Bombay Chronicle."

Motor driving taught. Expert tuition to test Standard on dual control cars by oldest Training School in India. Also Mechanism courses. Terms very moderate. Write for prospectus to French Motor Car Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay (8625)

174. BOOKS

Wonder of the World. Smallest Bible on Earth. Brings luck and prosperity. Price Re. 1|- (Postal order). Apply Novelty Agency, 83 Jackeria Masjid Street, Bombay (1049)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK WILL BE CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (GOKUL ASHTAMI) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. McCULLOCH,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th August, 1938.
(9232)

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON EXCHANGE, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as the MEETING of the members of the above Company fixed for 11th July, 1938, had to be adjourned for want of quorum and that at the adjourned meeting convened for the 30th idem there being no members present except the Managing Director, a Meeting to receive and adopt the separate Balance Sheets for each of the years 1934, 1935 and 1936 already sent to the Members by post as required will be held at 1 P.M. (S.T.) on 31st August, 1938 at the Registered Office of the Company.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1938.

ISHWARLAL P. PATNI.
Chairman of the Board of Directors and Managing Director.
192, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE RAGHUVANSHI MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company 11-12 Haines Road, Mahalaxmi, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, 1938 at 5-0 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 1938.
2. To appoint a Director in the place of Mr. Harjivandas Purshotam, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the Current Year, and to fix his or their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be placed before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 24th August 1938 to WEDNESDAY, the 7th September, 1938 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
RAVINDRA MAGANLAL & BROS.,
Agents.
11th August, 1938.
(9252)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted respectable influential agents and representatives for selling shares of a Dividend-paying First Class Company. Good opportunity for right men. Particulars from G. Basu & Co., Incorporated Accountants, 3|1, Bankshall Street, Calcutta. (10639)

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Advance Essential: Mangoes, Lichis and miscellaneous grafts and flower plants at cheapest cost. Graft catalogue free. Superintendent, Universal Nursery, Laheriasarai, Darbhanga. (10582)

Public Notices

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites the following tenders for the supply of miscellaneous stores:—

(1) Tender No. 1939|G (1) for the supply of gauge glasses and glasses for gauge glass protectors, oil lamps and fittings, loco: packing, refractory material, steel pans and tubing flexible.

(2) Tender No. 1939|G(2) for the supply of loading boards and fastenings security.

Each of the above tenders is separate and complete in itself.

Tender forms are obtainable from the above office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date for both the tenders is 13th September, 1938 at 3 P. M. (S.T.)

(9242)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1158 of 1938.

AKBERALLY ABDULHUSSEIN SANDALWALLA, of Ujjain Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Ujjain, outside Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) FIDAHUSSEIN ABDULHUSSEIN SANDALWALLA and (2) MAHOMEDHUSSEIN ABDULHUSSEIN SANDALWALLA, both of Ujjain Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Ujjain outside Bombay. .. Defendants.

To.

FIDAHUSSEIN ABDULHUSSEIN SANDALWALLA
and
MAHOMEDHUSSEIN ABDULHUSSEIN SANDALWALLA
The Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above suit against you for recovery of a sum of Rs. 4,000 with interest and costs and you are hereby summoned to appear in this court on the 31st day of August, 1938, at eleven O'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the day aforesaid the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir PATRICK CECIL BLACKWELL Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 20th day of July 1938.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

TAHIR ALI,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 20th day of July, 1938.
Messrs. PATHARE & LILADHAR,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

(9251)

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS LYING IN THE INSOLVENTS' DYEING FACTORY AT BHAVANISHANKAR ROAD, DADAR.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolvents Mulchand Shivnarayan Khettan and another traded as R. S. Khettan, Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, 18th August, 1938, at 3-0 P.M. (S.T.) at Bhavanishankar Road, Dadar, goods lying in the Insolvents' Dyeing Factory, such as, 121 Bales of Kosamba, longcloth, drill mull and parmata; 13 cases of longcloth and parmata; one big lot mull, drill, longcloth and parmata pieces, and colours, salts, bleaching powder, oil etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-15 p.m.
TO-DAY: 2-30 P. M.
SARASWATI'S
SIX-STAR FILMUSICAL SENSATION
"RAJA GOPICHAND"

DO NOT FAIL TO BE AMONG THE FIRST TO WITNESS
ALL-INDIA PREMIERE OF BOMBAY TALKIES' GLORIOUS PRODUCTION
VACHAN
Starring:
DEVIKA RANI
ASHOK KUMAR
ON FRIDAY
19th AUGUST
at 2-30 p.m.
ROXY TALKIES
4 SHOWS on FRIDAY: 2-30; 5-15; 8 & 10-30

LILA CHITNIS
and
JAL MERCHANT
AT THEIR BEST
in
CHHOTE SIRKAR
A Sunder Super Jewel
ZANANA SHOW
at 2-30 p.m. on THURSDAY, 18th August, '38.
AT
Both the Theatres
EDWARD
and
LAMINGTON
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

FOR DELIGHT
Thousands daily see the most *entertaining* Picture De Luxe
"RAJ-KUMARI"

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Fourth Grand **4** Royal Week
To-day Matinee 2-30 p.m.
Get the form of Rs. 300 Puzzle Competition
SUPER
CINEMA.....CHARNI RD.

CONDITION OF SEVA SADAN HOUSES MISERABLE

Ramakrishna Mission's Appeal For Funds

Ramakrishna Mission Sevasadan, Howrah, has published its triennial report for the years 1935, 1936 and 1937 in which the various beneficial activities of the Mission have been recorded.

The institution has under its control a Charitable Dispensary and an Orphanage and Students' Home. Charity is also made in cash and kind to the needy and deserving people, irrespective of caste and creed.

The report says that the present condition of the Savasadan houses is very miserable. The need of a plot of land with a well-built house is an immediate necessity and the public are requested to help the cause generously.

PROTEST AGAINST COW SLAUGHTER

(From A Correspondent.)

A strong protest against the slaughter of cows at Mathra, in disregard to the religious feelings of the vast multitude of worshippers of that shrine, was made at a mass meeting of Hindus held at Madhav Baug on Sunday evening. Mr. Chiranjilal Loyalka presided. Prominent among those present were Rai Bahadur Kedia, Pandit Ramapati Shastri, Mr. Brijlal Runta and Mr. Manubhai Mehta.

Resolutions were passed requesting His Excellency the Viceroy, H. E. the Governor U. P. and the Hon. Prime Minister U. P. Government to issue necessary orders to stop the slaughter and appealing to the public to support the movement with men and money.

A committee with Mr. Loyalka as president and Rai Bahadur Kedia, Seth Mathuradas Vassanji and others as members was formed to collect necessary funds.

AGRARIAN PROBLEMS OF STATES

(From Our Correspondent).

RAMDURG, Aug. 10.

After the recent Satyagraha movement of Ramdurg, which was amicably settled through the intervention of Mr. Shankerrao Deo and other Congress leaders, the Rajasaheb had promised to appoint a committee to enquire into the incidence of land revenue in the State and report to the Darbar. The personnel of the committee is now announced. Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande is to be the chairman of the Committee. Among the members are Mr. R. R. Divakar, Mr. B. M. De, the Diwan of Sangli, Mr. R. K. Bhagwat, Diwan of Jamkhandi, Rao Bahadur K. V. Koundinya, Diwan of Ramdurg, Mr. Andaneppa Dodmeti and the President of the Ramdurg Praja Sangh. The committee is asked to submit its report and recommendation as early as possible.

There was also some trouble in the neighbouring Jahgir of Torgal. A movement for not paying the land revenue to the State was afoot. But it is learnt that owing to announcement of the chief of the Jahagir on his birth-day celebrations that land revenue to the extent of Rs. 5,000 would be remitted during this year and to the tactful handling of the situation by the Karbhari of the State the mischief was averted. The Prime Minister of Kolhapur also visited this Jahagir recently.

SERIOUS ASPECT OF RANGOON RIOTS

Investigating Committee Suggested

CALCUTTA, August 12.

Maulana Abdullah Misri, Calcutta, wires:—

"I personally witnessed the ghastly atrocities at Rangoon in Burma. I reached Calcutta on the 10th inst., by aeroplane, and was astonished at the ignorance of our people about that drama in Burma which the Government are calmly describing as 'an ordinary event', specially their reply to the Bengal Government's wire which goes to belittle the whole affair as if it is unimportant.

Uptil the 10th, the situation was bad. I was, therefore, astonished to learn that Burma Government even had informed the Madras Government that peace was restored in Burma. Really speaking, the present Burma riots stand unparalleled in the recent world history. I am sending an appeal to the newspapers to-day, that the sympathetic Hindus and Muslims should immediately turn to the miseries of the Indians in Burma and form a strong Committee to investigate into the past and observe the present and future occurrences, and inform the public to take the necessary steps."

LAW REGULATING JUVENILE WORKERS

India Leads European Countries

SIMLA, Aug. 13.

That the law of India with reference to the employment of juvenile workers is now in advance of that of most European countries, as no person under 15 may be employed in or about a mine, and no person under 17 may be employed without a medical certificate is brought out in the International Labour Office Publication entitled "Problems of Industry in the East" recently published.

It may be recalled that in respect of children's employment, the Royal Commission on Labour recommended that no child under the age of 14 years should be allowed to work in or about a mine. At the time when they reported, the limit fixed by the law was 13. In the amending Bill brought by the Government of India it was proposed to fix the age at 15, and it was accepted by the Legislature. The Select Committee on the Bill, following a principle adopted on the recommendations of the Commission in the Factories Act, added a provision ensuring that persons between the ages of 15 and 17 could not be employed below ground, unless they have been medically certified as fit for such work. This recommendation, too, was incorporated in the Act as finally passed.—United Press.

SHANKARRAO DEO AT KOLHAPUR

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, Aug. 11.

Shrijut Shankarrao Deo, accompanied by Mr. Shikhare arrived here from Sangli. Over a thousand people had come to the station to give Mr. Deo a very warm and rousing reception. After a short talk with local Congress workers and Mr. Ruikar, Mr. Deo drove to the Talabai Park where he had 45 minutes' interview with the Prime Minister Rao Bahadur Dadasaheb Surve. From there he came to the City and paid a visit to the Kolhapur Khadi Bhandar, and then proceeded to the Rawiwarwesh Chouk, where about twenty thousand people had assembled to hear his lecture on Congress and States. Mr. Deo addressed this meeting for 70 minutes.

Questioned about his interview with the Prime Minister on his arrival here, Mr. Deo said it was only a friendly call.

PUNJAB CONGRESS DISPUTE

LAHORE, Aug. 13.

It is understood that election petitions against nine members of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee have been accepted by the Congress High Command, and orders for unseating those members have reached the President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee.

It will be recalled, that soon after the last elections to the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee were over, representations were made to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the then President of the Congress, and the Working Committee about certain alleged irregularities committed in the elections. The Working Committee appointed Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram to inquire into the allegations and also to bring about a compromise between the two Congress groups in the Punjab.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram appointed an election tribunal which heard about fifty election petitions, including one against Dr. Satyapal, President of the P. P. C. C. and made their recommendations to Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION

It is further understood that besides accepting petitions against nine members of the P. P. C. C., the Congress High Command has ordered that disciplinary action be taken against three Congressmen.

The Punjab Congress Working Council will now decide, whether in view of the compromise arrived at between the two Congress groups, action be taken against those who have been held guilty.

The Working Council is shortly meeting to discuss this question. —A.P

'Quake Shock At Paliad

(From A Correspondent)

PALIAD, Aug. 12.

Yesterday four tremors of which two were somewhat severe and to-day up to 2 p.m. three tremors were felt the 2nd one registered at 9-30 a. m. being of somewhat severe intensity that caused damage to the already damaged property.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki)	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M
Frontier Mail (Saturday. only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express and Passenger trains. Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35
Delhi Express.	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mai.	8 15
The Flying Ranee (Mondays only) from Surat	*9 48
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 58
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiawar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 38

*In Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

Kathiawar Express	8 45
Baroda Passenger	9 25
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Ranee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mai.	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward pas-

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON—BOMBAY (via Poona.) Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 7-24 p.m.

Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—LONDON (via Poona.) Karachi.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona). Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (via Poona.) Delivery: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday. Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Wednesday and Friday 6 p.m.

BISHOP OF WINCHESTER FOR INDIA

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

The Rt. Reverend Dr. Cyril Garbett, P. P. (Prolete of the Order of the Garter), Lord Bishop of Winchester, accompanied by his private Chaplain will reach Karachi on November 8.

He will be coming to India to represent the Church of England at the Conference of Christian Peoples which will be held in Madras on December 13 and the subsequent days.

There will be 450 delegates from 50 countries, who will be attending the Conference.—United Press.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Evil Of Touting

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At one time the administration of Small Causes Court looked upon touts with a stern eye and in case any person who was brought before it proved to be a tout, he was very severely dealt with. After the regime of late lamented Sir Norman Kemp, the then Chief Judge, the number of touts has gradually increased to such an extent that they are a nuisance to litigants and a menace to legal profession. To members of this dishonourable fraternity are as a matter of fact daily out to picket every nook and corner of Picket Road, accosting every litigant, literate or illiterate. Some of them are even audacious enough to carry on their nefarious activities within the precincts of the Court.

In order to eradicate this evil I am of opinion that Police should co-operate with the administrative department of Small Causes Court to have all member of this evil fraternity arrested and deal with them and all such persons within the vicinity of the Small Causes who are unable satisfactorily to account for the activities in such a manner as to ensure that this Temple of Justice is no longer desecrated.

I am confident that the present popular Registrar will give due effect to my above suggestion. I appeal as well to present Acting Chief Judge S. E. Kurwa who is a noted disciplinarian to exert all his influence to devise ways and means to exterminate the touting System altogether.—Yours, etc.

RUSTOM R. DADACHANJI,
Advocate High Court.

Grievances Of Cane-Growers Of Deccan Canal Area

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A report of a correspondent from Calamb Sugar Factory under the management of Mr. Lalchand Hirachand, M.L.A., narrating the grievances and demand of the cultivators upon Nira Canal is not a surprise to those who are in the know of the things. The only idea of protecting the sugar industry was born from the idea of helping the sugar cane-growers, but in the Deccan, the protection in sugar industry has instead of protecting the cultivators has dispossessed them of their lands. The factory-owners have taken the land on leases on the canal area for a period of 20 years with a further option to renew it from the hard-pressed, ignorant and distressed cultivators. The conditions of the leases are one-sided and are nothing less than a slavery bond. Before the Tariff Board Enquiry the farmers of Deccan had put up their above-mentioned grievances.

It was expected from the Congress Government that the grievances of these cultivators would be attended to. When the Bombay Government announced the Canal Enquiry Committee, it was hoped that the grievances of the cane-growers would be redressed. But when we read the names of the members of the Committee Mr. Lalchand Hirachand, M.L.A., and Mr. Girme, M.L.A., along with others, these hopes were shattered because they are the persons against whom the cultivators have their grievances. The poor man's lot is always poor, otherwise those persons against whom the cane-growers have grievances would never have been appointed as judges at least by the Congress Government. The shrewd factory-owners manoeuvred the whole inquiry into a farce. Entertainments and parties were the functions of the day by almost all factories and the poor cultivators were forsaken.

To-day the price of "Gud" is Rs. 14 per cwt., while that of sugar is Rs. 12-8 per cwt., in Bombay. If cultivators plant their own cane and turn into "Gud" their profit will be not less than Rs. 400 per acre against which they get from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 per acre from the factory-owners as rental, with no condition in the lease of getting anything extra when the factories make large profits. The profits of Belapur and other Deccan factories are known to all, therefore, need not be related here. Before protection period, say in 1924-25-26, the usual rental of the lease on canal area was Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 per acre which is to-day from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12. It is now high time that the Government should intervene and cancel these slavery leases and restore the land to poor cultivators and also orders of irrigation department declaring factory area on canals be rescinded.

The evils of leasing the lands to factory-owners have caused heavy rise in price of "Gud" which is also a burden on the poor village consumers and this should not be lost sight of.—Yours etc.,

JAGJIWAN UJAMSHI MULJI.

Protest Against New Cinema.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I take this opportunity to bring the following to the notice of the authorities concerned, through your widely read and popular daily, and hope you will be kind enough to publish the same. It has been brought to my notice that a permit for the construction of a new cinema theatre is being granted and the seat for the same selected will be between the "Hind-Mata" and the "Broadway" cinemas. These two cinemas are hardly 1/2 a mile apart, and the construction of a third one, will surely disturb the peace and tranquillity of the residence.

It is a known fact, that Bombayites are residing in such distant colonies such as Dadar and so on, to get relief and peace from the daily tiresome hard work in the city proper.

Under the circumstances, I hope that the authorities concerned will thoroughly investigate the matter, and pay due attention to the welfare and comforts of the residents, before granting the necessary permit.—Yours, etc.,

N. KESHAVLAL.
Bombay, Aug. 12.

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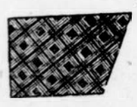

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

Mysore And Lucknow Exhibitions

The Mysore Dusserah Exhibition is an annual event of great importance to the Indian industrial and commercial community. A prospectus of the coming Exhibition to be held in September on the Dusserah Day has been published under the authority of the Mysore Government which has erected a permanent structure known as the Exhibition Buildings, adjoining the Mysore City Railway Station.

The objects of the Exhibition are primarily to take stock of the natural resources of the various parts of the State, to guage the material advancement of the people of the State in their varied economic activities from year to year and to provide an opportunity for the exchange of ideas on trade, industries and agriculture between Mysoreans and people of British India.

To this end, accommodation for Exhibits of producers, traders and manufacturers are provided and reasonable facilities given. Prizes are awarded to Exhibits after judging strictly according to a competitive system. All those interested should get copies of the prospectus from Mr. K. Parthasarathi, Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, for all details.

Reay Industrial Museaum

Mr. B. V. Gharpure, Curetor of the Lord Ready Industrial Museum, has published the annual administrative report of the Museum for the year 1937-38. The affairs of this Museum are managed by a Board of Trustees among whom are the Raja of Aundh, Sardar Jagannath Maharaj Pandit, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. S. N. Kerpe, President Poona City Municipality and others.

The Museum has been assigned by the Poona City Municipality an extensive plot of land for its own building. The trustees have on hand a sum of Rs. 40,000 earmarked for the purpose of erection of their own building. With a view to secure timber facilities, a deputation waited on the Hon. Messrs. B. G. Kher and M. R. Desai for an annual grant of Rs. 5,000 and timber to the extent of 25,000 cubic feet. The Ministers agreed to the grant of timber and move the Government of India for subsidies.

The Museum is endeavouring to organise and establish complete units of small scale cottage industries and introduce them to the public. As for instance (1) Rope-making by means of a small hand-power machine, (2) Picture-frame-making by using bamboo, (3) Envelope-making, (4) Embossed and engraved large-sized gold-leaf-mounted picture-frame-making, (5) Manufacture of catachu or 'Katha' from 'Khair' are some of the small-scale useful industries in regard to which the Museum is well-equipped in imparting instruction for the benefit of technical schools and others who would be desirous of self-support through the medium of some pursuit.

The Museum was invited to demonstrate some of these pursuits by the Village Industries Section at the Karnatak Agricultural Show and the demonstrations have been greatly appreciated by the organizers and the visitors.

Lucknow Khadi Exhibition

The Motilal Memorial Society held a Khadi and Industrial Exhibition at Lucknow in December 1937. It was running for about a month and proved of great propaganda value to Swadeshi enterprise. The object of holding the Exhibition viz co-ordinating the commercial and industrial activities of the various Indian provinces and Indian States and promoting the spirit of Swadeshi among the people of United Provinces was amply fulfilled. "In the Exhibition, the people were able to see and appreciate without much effort on their part, the concrete results of the labour of the people as it brought to their doors, the products of most of indigenous industries in India" So says Mr. Pulin Behari Banerji, Secretary of the Committee in the introduction to the report of the Exhibition.

In the next year's Exhibition, they intend to concentrate on the revival of the Cottage industries in the United Provinces and emphasise upon agricultural demonstrations. The addresses of Mr. C. B. Gupta and Babu Purshottamdas Tandan who opened the Exhibition make instructive reading. Both these speeches are published with the report.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 14.

The following are maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since June 1	Departure from normal
Agra	86	78	0.1	14.8	—0.4
Amraoti	79	73	0.3	23.9	+5.6
Akola	87	74	T	28.3	+10.4
Ahmedabad	93	78	—	17.1	—3.3
Ajmer	91	79	—	7.5	—4.7
Ahmednagar	86	63	—	22.2	+12.6
Ambala	94	80	—	15.6	+0.8
Allahabad	88	78	0.1	27.4	+5.9
Benares	87	79	T	22.9	+1.3
Bareilly	92	78	—	28.4	+3.7
BOMBAY	87	76	—	55.1	+5.5
Bangalore	81	66	0.5	14.1	+4.8
Bhopal	85	73	0.1	37.8	—
Baroda	91	78	—	30.9	--
Belgaum	77	68	0.5	23.6	—6.5
Bahawalpur	102	84	—	1.1	—2.2
Bijapur	87	70	T	13.5	+6.6
Bellary	89	75	—	5.6	+0.9
Bhavnagar	93	78	T	16.3	+3.2
Chittagong	85	77	0.1	52.8	+0.5
Calcutta	84	78	0.3	22.3	—7.7
Cuttack	81	76	0.1	21.8	—6.4
Cawnpore	87	79	—	39.2	+20.6
Calicut	84	74	0.5	85.7	+12.3
Colombo	85	77	0.2	7.9	—6.7
Cheerapunji	75	64	0.6	313.9	+71.8
Cocanada	95	81	—	18.3	+5.5
Cochin	83	73	0.7	50.4	—7.7
Dehra Dun	88	72	0.1	63.8	+13.7
Delhi	93	79	—	7.1	—7.5
Dehra I. Khan	102	82	—	1.5	—2.4
Darjeeling	64	58	0.1	81.3	+8.1
Desa	90	74	—	13.1	—2.4
Dalhousie	—	—	0.1	37.6	—3.6
Fort Sandeman	97	75	--	2.5	—1.5
Gorakhpur	90	77	1.5	35.8	+8.1
Hyderabad (Dn.)	89	73	—	—	—
Hyderabad (Sind)	98	79	—	2.1	—2.5
Indore	83	73	T	37.9	+18.4
Jhansi	85	75	1.5	30.5	+8.5
Jubbulpore	76	73	1.6	39.1	+5.4
Jacobabad	103	84	—	0.7	—1.2
Jaipur	96	77	0.1	9.6	—4.1
Karwar	84	76	0.1	71.0	—16.3
Karachi	85	78	—	1.7	—3.0
Kodaikanal	61	52	T	11.7	—0.5
Khandwa	87	75	0.1	28.1	+11.2
Lucknow	88	79	—	42.4	+20.9
Ludhiana	97	82	--	6.5	—7.3
Lahore	97	80	—	6.3	—3.4
Lyallpur	102	85	—	4.6	—1.5
Multan	101	83	—	1.2	—2.6
Mysore	81	65	—	5.5	—0.9
Madras	97	78	—	4.5	—3.3
Maymyo	78	67	—	15.3	—0.7
Marmagoa	83	79	—	54.6	—16.0
Malegaon	85	73	—	11.7	+1.3
Mussoorie	71	60	T	47.5	+0.3
Mahableshwar	65	62	2.9	185.0	—8.7
Murree	73	61	—	31.0	+7.2
Mount Abu	72	64	0.1	27.9	—10.1
Masulipatam	92	81	—	13.5	—0.5
Mandalay	93	77	—	8.8	—1.8
Mangalore	85	80	0.2	92.4	+9.3
Meerut	—	—	—	13.4	—3.0
Mercara	69	63	1.2	89.0	+7.5
Nagpur	87	75	0.1	36.0	+8.1
Ootacamund	62	57	T	14.1	—4.6
Patna	89	79	0.2	32.7	+7.0
Peshawar	94	79	—	1.2	—1.8
Poona	81	71	T	13.9	0
Pachmarhi	75	67	1.5	56.7	+11.2
Port Blair	84	76	0.1	44.9	+4.0
Quetta	96	66	--	0.9	--
Ranchi	—	—	—	—	—
Rawalpindi	91	74	--	27.0	+12.9
Rangoon	86	76	0.1	48.1	—1.1
Ratnagiri	85	78	T	83.1	—
Rajkot	91	75	—	16.7	—1.3
Sialkot	93	79	0.1	20.8	+6.1
Srinagar	87	63	—	3.9	—1.0
Sholapur	86	71	0.2	23.3	+12.3
Shillong	75	64	0.1	41.7	+3.5
Simla	67	59	0.1	36.1	+2.5
Surat	86	77	0.1	32.3	+3.5
Salem	93	75	—	12.5	+2.7
Trichinopoly	84	—	—	8.4	+4.3
Trivandrum	84	75	—	18.0	—4.6
Vizagapatam	96	78	—	12.3	+1.8

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

DEAFNESS

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DEAFKILLER

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Poona Weather Report

POONA, Aug. 14.

The depression centred this morning between Daltonganj and Pendra and is moving westwards.

The monsoon had been strong in Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Central Provinces and fairly active in Assam, Bengal and the United Provinces and along and near the Punjab Hills, in Bihar, Berar, East Central India, Madras Deccan Bombay Deccan and Malabar.

Nearly general rain also occurred in Mysore and a few showers were reported from West Central India, the extreme north of the Rajputana, Gujarat and the Rest of the Peninsula.

The chief amounts of rainfall were:—Chatbasa, Sambalpur and Mahableshwar 3 inches; Silchar, Ranchi and Raipur 2; Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubulpore and Pachmarhi 1½; Berhampore, Hazaribagh, Pendra Khandala and Mercara 1 inch.—A. P.

Rovers Cup Tourney

Lucknow Sports Defeat Somersets In Second Replay

The second replay between Lucknow Sports Association and the Somerset Light Infantry was played off at the Cooperage on Saturday at 4-30 p.m., prior to the engagement between the Companion Football Club from Delhi and the Shining Club, Kohat. The Lucknow players produced their best form so far and succeeded in overcoming their rivals though by the narrow margin of a solitary goal. Lucknow had the lion's share of the exchanges and if their inside forwards could shoot with more precision and powder they might have won by a big margin.

LUCKNOW PRESS

Right from the kick off Lucknow set up in fast pace, their wingers, Mukerjee and Hamid coming greatly into prominence. They sent down lovely passes from each wing every now and then, but the inside forwards failed to convert them. The Somerset defence had to work hard to thwart the persistent raids of their opponents and Stephens, their custodian, was called upon to save on several occasions. The Poona forward made occasional advances to their enemy's territory, but in Ibrahim and Hamid they found a safe pair of backs. In the intermediate line, Behari was particularly prominent. His spoiling tactics were as effective as his feeding methods were methodical. Despite the heavy pressure maintained by Lucknow, the initial moiety ramained blank.

MUKHERJI'S BRILLIANT EFFORT

On changing over, the Lucknow men attacked more vigorously than ever. But it was not till the fifteenth minute that their efforts were crowned with success. Mukherji who was rendering yeoman's service at the right Flank made a wonderful dash to outwit his opponents and gave a neat pass to Flowers, his centre-forward, who made no mistake in finding the net Spurred by this sudden reverse, the Infantrymen made desperate attempts to get on even terms and Peggy, the Lucknow custodian, was called upon to make a few dangerous saves. Though generally unreliable, he came out of the fire unscathed. Ultimately the Somersets admitted defeat to the speed and aggression of their rivals.

RESUET

Lucknow Sports	1 goal.
Somerset L.I.	Nil.

TEAMS

LUCKNOW SPORTS ASSOCIATION:—Peggy; Ibrahim and Hamil; Behari, McGregor and Mahabir; Mukherji, Shivajit Singh, Flower, Groves and Hamid

SOMERSET L.I.:—Stephens; McPheabe and Mills; Land, Cotton and Besant; Barker, Hine, Meadows Setters and Barnes.

Referee:— M. Ridley.

VICTORY FOR DELHI COMPANIONS

BOMBAY, August 13.

Shining Club, Kohat had the better of the exchanges and the Companions from Delhi won the match by a solitary goal, in the Rovers Cup Football Tournament, at the Cooperage on Saturday evening.

The honours of the victory go to the winner's defence, who fought with their backs to the wall and held out till the end to keep their goal intact.

The Shining Club were a balanced side but the lack of an opportune forward cost them the match. Their attack-line gave a disappointing display in the shooting area, though their approach work was not bad.

Kohat, with more direct methods, enjoyed the territorial advantage early in the game, the first quarter of the play seeing Delhi breaking though only on one occasion. The Frontier forwards created a favourable impression with their promising and quick movements and should have been one up on the board, if Ashraf, their Inside-Left, had not shot wide following a combined effort.

The Delhi defence had a trying time and it was with great difficulty that they kept the Kohat nippy attack-line in check. The first attempt at the goal in the match was made when Rasool, Kohat's Right-winger, tested the Delhi goal-keeper with a fine angular shot. The players did not spare themselves and putting every ounce in the game, kept it interesting.

Victor, the Delhi custodian, brought off two clever saves, one after the other, and then following an unsuccessful attempt, the visitors from Delhi established the lead in the 25th minute from the start. Jugal, their inside-left, finding the net from far out, the flight of the ball deceiving the Kohat goal-keeper. This seemed to have served as a tonic to the Shining Club players, who in a dash carried the ball to their opponent's end but Razaq, their centre-forward, failed to do the needful from close quarters and the Companions crossed over with a lead of 1 goal.

GOALLESS HALF.

On resumption Kohat concentrated on attack and Ehasan, their, pivot, tried the Companions' custodian with a long Range shot.

With the Delhi side not losing time in relieving pressure, the scene changed in the opposite end, where Nasir shot far above the cross-bar.

It was now for Kohat to retaliate. This they did fairly well but the lack of an opportune forward did not bring the equaliser though the way they fought hard, they deserved one.

In a short spell of forceful attacking the Kohat Shining Club got a favourable opening. Rasool, their outside-right, sent in a hard angular shot but Saeed, the defending right back, robbed him of certain goal, heading the ball out when it had got past the goal-keeper. This was, perhaps, the best save seen throughout the match.

The final whistle found the Delhi Companions winners by a solitary goal.

RESULT.

COMPANIONS, DELHI ... 1 Goal.
SHINING F. C., KOHAT... Nil.

TEAMS.

COMPANIONS, DELHI:—Victor; A Saeed and Sifat; Mohin, Ahmed and Amir Mirza; Taqi, Sohni, M. Nasir, Jugal and Rohtaqi.

SHINING F. C., KOHAT:—Nabi; Humayun and Faiz; Ayub, Ehsan and Taj; Rasool, Nisar, Razaq, Ashraf and Shami.

REFEREE:—Mr. L. Hibbert.

LINESMEN:—Messrs. Terry and Dagorne.

B.P.A.O. BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS

Triple Victory For Rangnekar

BOMBAY, August 14.

Before a distinguished gathering, including the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, who presided and later distributed the prizes, the Bombay Presidency Amateur Open Badminton Championship, came to a fitting conclusion, when the remaining three finals were decided, at the Hindu Gymkhana Court, on Sunday evening.

RANGNEKAR'S SUCCESS

K. M. Rangnekar must have been proud of himself and rightly so, for winning the triple crown and deserves to be congratulated on his outstanding success. His display, on Sunday evening, marks him out, pernaps, as the best badminton player in Bombay.

WOMEN'S SINGLES FOR MISS VACHA

Miss Vacha won the Women's Singles, beating Miss P. De Lima in the final by (7-11), (14-11), (11-4). Miss De Lima started confidently and smashing powerfully throughout won the first set, allowing 7 points to her opponent. The second set proved to be the most contested one and had to be carried to (14-11) before Miss Vacha annexed it and with it the third easily by (11-4). The winner played a steady game and lasted out to annex the title.

MEN'S DOUBLES

Ably assisted by his partner G. D. Patwardhan, K. M. Rangnekar got the better of Mehta and Kanga in straight sets in the Men's Doubles Final. Rangnekar's forceful smashing was a feature of this match. The second game went to (13-13), when Rangnekar rose up to the occasion and carried the next 5 points to win his second title.

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL

Miss P. D. Lima and Rangnekar experienced little difficulty in winning the first set against Miss Vimadalal and Kanga in the Mixed Doubles Final.

The second game found the latter pair leading by (10-6) but it was again Rangnekar who did the needful and receiving good assistance by his partner, Miss De Lima, went on to win this set by (15-12) and with it the Mixed Doubles title.

The following are the results:—

WOMEN'S SINGLES (FINAL)

Miss Vacha beat Miss P. De Lima (7-11), (14-11), (11-4).

MEN'S DOUBLES (FINAL)

K. M. Rangnekar and G. D. Patwardhan beat R. N. Kanga and B. C Mehta (15-10), (18-13).

MIXED DOUBLES (FINAL)

Miss P. De Lima and Rangnekar beat Miss Vimadalal and R. N. Kanga (15-11), (15-12).

Impressive Display By Argylls

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Saturday's match, in the Rovers Cup Football Tournament, which was played between the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, from Trimulgherry, and the Afghan Football Club, Peshawar, proved to be almost a one-sided affair and resulted in an easy victory for the military side by 4 goals without a reply.

RESULT:

ARGYLLS 4 goals
AFGHAN F.C., PESHAWAR Nil.

TEAMS:

ARGYLLS: McNaught; Hall and Mitchell; Tomlinson, Slessor and Friel; Walker, Blaney, Morrison, Campbell and Arthur.

AFGHAN F.C., PESHAWAR: Ali Hussain; Mahmood Jan and Sultan Asad; Asha Jan, Abdul Rauf and Mohd. Ashan (sr.); Mohd. Ashan (jr.), Abdul Rashid, Aziz Khan, Mohd. Ali and Abdul Hamid.

REFEREE: Capt. J. M. Lee.

All-India Rovers Cup

The Hon. Secretary Western India Football Association writes:—

With reference to the remarks by "Looker On" in respect of the gate charges for the Eastern and Southern Stands, which he says are annas 9 and annas 4 respectively and characterizes them as very unreasonable. I have pleasure in informing you that the charges are not as mentioned by "Looker On", but annas 6 for the Eastern Stands and annas 3 for the Southern Stands, which, we are sure, you will admit, are very reasonable for a Knock-Out tournament of an All-India kind.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

31.4 metres (9550 kc/s)

a.m
8-0 Records.
11-30 Anjanibai Wadker, 11-50 Three Duets.
Noon
12-0 Saturday's Talk
p.m.
12-15 Anjanibai Wadker, 12-40 Songs You Know By Heart, 12-50 Market Rates Announcements, 1-5 Fifty-fifty, 1-30 Readings from Gujarati Books, 5 40 Wit h our Composers, 5-50 Bombay Orchestra, 6-5 Musical Tour of India, 6-25 Beherebuwa, 7-0 To Bhumijan, 7-45 Commercial News, 8-0 Short Story of Day (Guj.), 8-15 Beherebuwa, 9-0 News (Hindustani), 9-15 Shri Aurovindo Ghosh. 9-30 News, 9-45 Yusuf Adil Shah. talk by Michael Brown, 10-0 Joyce Watson: Soprano, 10-10 B.B.C Variety Orchestra, 10-13 Pianoforte Recital.

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
11-30 a.m. Same as in Bombay I.

TRANSMISSION III
61 metres (4,905 kc/s)
5-30 p.m. Same as in Bombay 1.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres (886 kc/s)
TRANSMISSION I
a.m.
7-0 Violin Recital. 7-10 Classical Music. 7-35 Light Music. 7-50 Afzal. 8-0 Ghulam Najaf. 8-20 Instrumental Music. 8-40 News In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II
noon.
12-0 Hill songs.
p.m.
1-0 For a Dehra Dun Listener.

TRANSMISSION III
p.m.
6-0 Light Music. 6-20 Instrumental Music. 6-40 Light Music (contd.)7-0 Film Music. 7-30 For villagers only). 8-0 Instrumental Duets. 8-15 Who is more Important? 8-30 Ghazals from Great Masters. 9-15 News weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Instrumental Music. 10-0 At South Pole, a talk by Capt J. C. Ryder. 10-15 Light Music. 10-40 Music. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres (4,995 kc/s.)
p.m.
6-30 Musical Variety. 7-0 Instrumental Music. 7-30 Cl. Music. 8-0 to 9-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Orchestral Concert. 10-0 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 Orchestral Concert (contd.) 10-55 News

Calcutta Programme

V U C 370 metres (810 kc/s)
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time)
p.m.
12-36 Markets, 12-41 A pianoforte Recital, 1-36 for Ocean Geographical Picture, by P. C. Sen, 1-51 Who Said That? 2-6 Records, 5-6 Jantri Sangha, 5-21 Anil Das, 5-21 Bijan Ghose Dastidar, 5-46 Kumar Sachindev Burman. 6-6 For Countryside. 6-36 Rajeshwaribai. 7-1 Jantri Sangha, 7-6 Bijan Ghose Dastidar, 7-19 Kumar Sachin Dev Burman, 7-29 Uma Bose, 7-41 Kumar Sachin Dev Burman, 7-51 Sri Aurovindo a talk in Bengali by M. Sircar. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali), 8-21 Surajprosad Sreebastava, 8-36 Rajeshwaribai, 9-1 Commercial News, Weather, 9-6 News, 9-21 Variety Interlude 9-36 Keeping Fit At Home 9-51 John Phillips, and Orchestra.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres (1,500 kc/s)
p.m.
5-30 Announcements in Hindustani, 5-40 Naatiya Qawwali, 6-0 Zeenat Begam, 6-20 Khyber Orchestra: Dance Music ,6-25 Naz Begam. 7-5 Zeenat Begam. 7-25 Clarionet and Tabla, 7-30 Naz Begam, 7-45 Readings from Books 8-0 Munazirah, 8-15 Hour with villagers, 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani, 9-30 In English, 9-45 M. S. Qawwal: Qawwali, 10-5 Fateh Ali on Sitar, 10-10 Zeenat Begam, 10-30 Kyber Orchestra: Rasiya, 10-40 Naz Begam.

Lahore Programme

V U L 270 metres (1,086 kc/s)
p.m.
6-30 Hasnibai of Patiala, 6-55 Instrumental Duet: Tintal, 7-0 Classical Music, 7-30 For Countryside.
p.m.
8-0 Kamla Jharia. 8-20 Cl. Music. 8-50 Hasnibai. 9-15 News weather report in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Uses of Leisure. 10-0 Hasnibai. 10-15 Cl. Music. 10-45 Hasnibai.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres (1.022 kc/s)
p.m.
6-30 Abdur Rahman Akhtar. 6-55 Gaya Prasad of Cawnpore. 7-5 Zohra Nazneen of Lucknow. 7-35 D. N. Tewari. 7-45 Clay-modelling industry talk in Hindustani by A. K. Haldar. 8-0 Abdur Rahman Akhtar. 8-30 Next week's Programmes. 8-35 Gaya Parsad. 8-40 Zohra Nazneen. 9-5 Gaya Prasad 9-15 News weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Abdur Rahman Akhtar. 10-10 Zohra Nazneen. 10-30 Caravanserai.

Madras—I Programme

V U M 211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
p.m.
5-30 Shrimati Saraswatibai, Vocalist. 6-30 A.I.R. Carnatic Orchestra. 6-35 Shrimati Saraswatibai: Vocalist. 7-5 Nagaswaraswali on Flute. 7-15 World goes round. 7-30 Thamba Pillai: Vocalist. 8-30 Shrimati Rukmini Lakshmipati: Veena. 8-45 Thamba Pillai: Vocalist. 9-15 News weather report. 9-30 No Trumpets as Jericho 9-45 S. S. Rajappa: Vocalist.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres (4,950 kc/s)
p.m.
8-30 to 6-0 Programme as in Madras I. 6-0 For villager (Telugu). 6-30 For villager (Tamil). 7-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I. 9-45 Handel Manuel.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 13,93 m (21.53 Mc/s). GSH 13.97 m. (21.47 Mc/s). GSG 16.-86 m (17.79 Mc/s). GSG (to 9.-30 p.m.) 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s) GSF 19.82 m. (15.14 Mc/s).
p.m.
7-30 Frank Rea, and Orchestra. 7-45 Scenes. 8-30 Sonata Recital. 9-0 Dudley Beaven. 9-30 News. 9-50 Dancing Time.
10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme—GSP 19-60 metres (15.-31 Mc/s).

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SLOAN'S LINIMENT

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Vad 4, 1994
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Akbar 18, 1357
Parsi: Aspandarmad 14, 1307
Hightide: 1.59; 14.09
Lowtide: 7.42; 20.15
Sunrise: 6h 20m
Sunset: 7h 7m

Domestic Occurrence

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mrs. J. T. CAMBAT sincerely thanks all the kind friends and relatives of her husband for their kind condolence messages and letters of sympatny in her sad bereavement She very much appreciates their kind thought, but regrets her inability to reply to them individually.

G. I. P. RAILWAY'S HINDU PILGRIMAGE SPECIAL TRAIN

By public request bookings for the above train will be accepted upto 20th instant, and the balance of fare may be paid upto 27th instant.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Mr. Joshi will meet his students in "Banking" to-day (Monday) at the University, South Wing, at 6-30 p.m. The other Adult Education Classes for to-day will be held as usual.

ACCORDING TO ZOROASTRIAN COSMOGENESIS HOW ARE BODILY ELEMENTS CREATED

At the hall of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society at Dady Seth House, 3rd Floor Cawasji Patel Street to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala Advocate will give a talk on "According to Zoroastrian Cosmogenes's how are the bodily elements created". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY OF INDIA

The Sixth Annual General meeting of the Motion Picture Society of India will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m., in the premises of the Society. The meeting will consider, among other items, the question of opening branches of the Society in Madras and Calcutta or affiliating the Provincial bodies already existing there with the Society.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"A Damsel in Distress" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"City Girl" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Chhote Sirkar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EROS—"Adventures of Tom Sawyer" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Bagtuban" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jailor". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Chhote Sirkar." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Janabai". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
METRO—"In Old Chicago". Daily at 3-30, 6-3. and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dharti Mata". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Bluebeard's Eighth Wife" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Adventures of Marco Polo" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Nirmala" Daily at usual time.
REGAL—"The Adventures of Robin-Hood" Daily a 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Rajkumari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Life of Emile Zola" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gorakh Aya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m

INTERCASTE MARRIAGE

An intercaste marriage took place on Sunday at the Fort Arya Samaj according to the Vedic rites between Pandit Munshiram Sharma of Lahore and Smt. Rajkumari Kapoor of Lucknow, the bride belonging to Khatri community and the bridegroom being a Saraswat Brahmin.

PROTEST AGAINST NEW TODDY SHOP

A public meeting of the residents of Sewri area to protest against the opening of new Toddy Shop at Thokersey Jiwraj Compound, Sewri will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the compound of Seth Rawji Soujpal Chawls opp. Moon Mills Sewri, when Messrs. S. B Mahadeshwar, V. R. Bhidye, V. B. Wabalye, K. N. Joglekar, S. G. Patkar, R. M. Nalawde, Bhingardeve and others will speak.

IMPERIALISM AND FASCISM

Tactics Of Fighting Both At The Same Time

"Both Imperialism and Fascism are the symptoms of the decay of capitalism. They are both enemies of democracy. Should they be fought simultaneously on two different fronts or would it be better tactics to take advantage of the internal contradictions of Imperialism and Fascism and set them up to destroy each other?"

This question was raised by Prof. Mohanlal Dantwala in the course of the third lecture in the series on national and international questions organised by the Congress Socialist Party which he delivered on Sunday evening.

He opined that it was highly dangerous to help Imperialism to fight Fascism with the ultimate hope of weakening both. The Indian people should on the other hand, take advantage of the nervousness regarding war danger to press their own claims for freedom.

Prof. Dantwala stated that Europe had begun to expect great things from India from the moment. Congress defined its attitude of opposition to war. European radicals realise that the success of the Indian National Movement would end British Imperialism, which was the bulwark of reaction in Europe.

During the last few years India had advanced appreciably nearer her goal of freedom. This was partly because the people had organised themselves better and become stronger and partly because Europe had become weaker and more vulnerable. It was a tragic paradox that while individual nations grew stronger through armaments the cumulative effect was the weakening of Europe.

Both politically and economically the world was closely integrated. The struggle of the oppressed people in all nations was the same. If India expects something from Europe, Europe too expects something from India.

Considering the question of tactics, Mr. Dantwala expressed the view that the colonial people should press on with their battle against Imperialism while allowing British radical forces to fight Fascism. It was much better to depend on a free India and radical England to fight Fascism than to allow Chamberlain to fight Germany with the assistance of slave India.

PROTEST AGAINST INCOME-TAX LEGISLATION

Meeting Of Commercial And Public Bodies

An urgent meeting of Representatives of Commercial Associations and other Public Bodies of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the Hall of the Bombay Silk Merchants Association, New Silk Market, Kalbadevi, to protest against and to consider ways and means to secure the deletion of some of the most inequitous and objectionable provisions in the new Income-Tax Bill now before the Central Assembly, when all Associations and Bodies interested in this question are cordially invited to send their representatives to the meeting. Mr. B. N. Karanjia J.P., M.L.C., has kindly consented to preside.

'STUDENTS MUST CULTIVATE HABITS OF DISCIPLINE'

Morarji Desai At G. T. School Gathering

An appeal that the students in this country should copy the disciplined habits of those in other nations, was made by the Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Revenue Minister, presiding over the 21st annual social gathering of the past and present boarders of the Seth G. T. Boarding School at Gowalia Tank, on Sunday.

Students in this country, he observed, should not lead a fast life and dissipate their energies. They formed a valuable asset to the nation. And in this unfortunate country, he added, where there was no definite programme and no definite ideal, no bright future could be expected, if the students did not think of their future in terms of the nation.

The speaker recalled how the students of the institution participated in the non-co-operation movement. The present students should emulate their example, said Mr. Desai.

Felicitous remarks were made about the President of the function, both by the office-bearers and the students of the institution, who recalled that the chief guest was once its boarder.

The programme included of sports and other entertainments and the function terminated after the guests were treated to light refreshments.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Agenda Before The Poona Session

A Trades Disputes Bill, a Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act Amendment Bill and a Land Acquisition Act Amendment Bill are three fresh Government measures figuring on the agenda issued to-day of the ensuing session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly which commences on Wednesday.

Notable omissions from the published agenda are the Tenancy Bill and the Debts Redemption Bill. It is understood that the former will come up before the Assembly only next month, as notice of the Bill has not yet been given. As to the Debts Redemption Bill, it is understood that its drafting has not yet been completed, and hence it is likely to be taken up in the latter half of the session.

Among the old measures pending before the Assembly, the Bombay Medical Practitioners Bill, which was referred to Select Committee in the last session, will come up before the ensuing session as reported by the Select Committee. The Select Committee is meeting on Monday. Similarly the Money-Lenders Bill, which had also been referred to Select Committee, will come back to the Assembly.

Then the Bombay Panchayats Act Amendment Bill, though published in the Government Gazette', yet remains to be introduced in the Assembly during the coming Session.

While the Bombay Town Planning Act Amendment Bill, which passed its first reading during the last session and was referred to Select Committee and was reported upon by the latter, will also come up for final disposal.

There are seven Government motions, all standing in the name of the Hon. Dr. Gilder, Minister for Health, whereby Dr. Gilder desires to regulate in the Bombay Presidency, by an Act of the Central Legislature, trade, commerce, production, supply, distribution and adulteration of drugs and medicines.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS

There is a crop of measures of popular interest relating to social reform on the non-official side of the agenda. Two Bills, one to prevent unequal marriages and another to prevent bigamous marriages among the Hindus stand in the name of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi. Mr. Lala has a Bill to provide for dissolution and nullity of marriages among the Hindus. Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hasan wants to introduce a Bill to consolidate the provisions of the Muslim Law relating to the suits by married Muslim women for dissolution of marriage and to remove doubts as to the effects of apostasy of a married Muslim woman on her marriage tie.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala adds to the list of his Bills before the Assembly with two more measures, one to provide a Bombay Presidency Swadeshi Products test, and another a Bill to amend the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, 1923.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan has in his name the Bombay Presidency Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Bill and the Social Freedom Protection Bill.

Important among the non-official Bills pending from the last session is Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's Bill to abolish the Khoti System.

Popular Professor Passes Away

(From A Correspondent)

Death has occurred at a premature age, of Mr. N. W. Hirwe, an Assistant Lecturer in Chemistry at the Royal Institute of Science, on Thursday morning after an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Hirwe served the Institute for about 10 years, during which he had been responsible for sending out a large number of students equipped with research degrees. He has to his credit no less than 20 original publications dealing with problems of organic chemistry. Mr. Hirwe took his M. Sc. degree with distinction in 1926 from the Institute by doing research under the guidance of the late Dr. Meldrum. Before being appointed at the Institute, he worked for about two years at Wilson College, Bombay, as Asstt. Prof. of Chemistry. When science department was opened last year at the Elphinstone College, Mr. Hirwe held charge of it in its initial stages and set it going efficiently. He was a popular teacher and an able researcher. About a year ago the Institute of Chemistry, England has recognized his work by electing him an Associate (A.I.C.). He was also a recognised research teacher of the Bombay University. In his death, the Institute has lost the services of a capable and popular member of the staff. The Royal Institute of Science and the science department of the Elphinstone College were closed on Thursday as mark of respect to his memory. Mr. Hirwe leaves behind him a widow and four children to mourn his loss.

His funeral was largely attended by members of the College Staff and students of the Royal Institute of Science.

A condolence meeting of the staff and students of the Institute was held on Friday.

MENACE TO PUBLIC

Nuisance Of Resale Of Tickets Must Be Stopped

The Hon. Secretary of the Motion Picture Society of India writes:—

A deputation of the Motion Picture Society of India consisting of Rai Saheb Chuni Lall, Mr. Chunilal B. Desai, Vice President of the M.P.S.I., Mr. F. H. Sidhwa, and Mr. B. D. Bharucha, Hon. Secretary of the Society waited on the Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi on Saturday and placed before him the views of the Society in the matter of the long-satnding nuisance of the 'Resale of Tickets' by the hooligans who mob round the box-offices at Cinema Theatres and buy tickets and resell same at exorbitant rates.

The attitude adopted by the hooligans is so menacing as to threaten the safety of the public and the theatrical staff.

The Hon'ble the minister gave a patient hearing and promised his full co-operation to redress this growing scandal.

Teashop Waiters As Dictators!

A correspondent writes:—

Apropos the letter to the Press of a Girgaum proprietor of refreshments establishment published recently may I point out that the fallacious argument used by him cuts both ways?

To cite a concrete instance of this, since the Congress ministry announced to all tea-stall keepers catering in Government offices that no distinction in service not only between one class of Hindus and another but between Hindus and non-Hindus would be tolerated the most "orthodox" sections of the Marwari Brahmins have readily adjusted themselves to changed conditions without ruining themselves or their custom being affected to any extent. If the 'waiters' employed in the city establishments sabotage the service or could impose their squeamishness in this matter on their employers—some of them are the worst sweated and exploited in the trade they can certainly be replaced if necessary by Marathi Mahars or Chambhars.

In any case if either the serving staff or the proprietors insist upon sticking to their 'orthodoxy' they must pay the price for that luxury by quitting. There is no reason why either their clientele or the state should allow itself to be intimidated in this manner.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The Indian Life Assurance Co., Ltd., of Karachi has just published it's eighth quinquennial valuation report. Its long record of service, its economical management, its reluctance to enter in the race either for big business or big bonuses, and its financial strength are evident from the perusal of its annual reports and the present valuation report.

The report has made a rather belated appearance but that we understand is due to the fact that for the first time the valuation has been conducted in London by a leading firm of British Actuaries, who are admitted experts in their line. In spite of the conservative and stringent basis adopted the results are gratifying and the surplus disclosed is Rs. 9,74,526. This has enabled the Company to allot reversionary bonus to existing policies at Rs. 18|- and Rs. 22|8 per thousand per annum on Endowments and Whole Life Policies. Interim bonus will be paid on matured endowments and death claims during the current quinquennium at the full declared rates. In spite of the fact that nearly 90 per cent of the assets are in Government securities, the nett yield on the life Fund exceeds 5 per cent although the interest assumed in the valuation is only 3 1|2 per cent.

We understand that the average bonus declared by the Company during the last 25 years is on the average higher than that of any other Indian Life Office and that in spite of the most conservative basis employed in the investigations.

INDIAN ACCOUNTANCY BOARD APPOINTMENTS

Merchants Chamber Protests Against Device For Non-Indian Monopoly

BOMBAY, Aug. 13.

A strong protest has been lodged by Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in the course of a communication to the Secretary, Government of India, Commerce Department, against a scheme of the Government of India for the introduction of elective principle in the appointments to the Indian Accountancy Board, according to which "Government have given an extremely undue importance to the class of so-called Approved Accountants" and seats have been reserved for European Accountants and Auditors.

INTOLERABLE

"There are at present", says Mr. Mehta, "67 British qualified practising public Accountants who would come under the class of Approved Accountants, as against only 58 Indian qualified Accountants, similarly privileged for the whole of India. This means that out of 649 registered Accountants, only 125 are to be allowed the privilege of standing for election to the Board. This limitation is extremely invidious, unfair and unjust and will result in the monopoly for election being given to non-Indian Accountants—a state of things which, to say the least of it, is intolerable".

DO AWAY WITH NOMINATION.

The Committee also protest against a proposal in the scheme that there will be four representatives for business, but at the same time, they will all be nominated by the Central Government.

The Committee hope that the whole scheme will be dropped and will be substituted by a new one providing for elective principle on right lines.—United Press.

MEMORIAL TO DR. D'MONTE

Condolence Meeting At Bandra

Feeling references by prominent East Indian leaders were made at the condolence meeting held at the East Indian Hall to mourn the loss of their revered leader and patriot, Dr. D'Monte. Mr. J. F. Pereira, Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust was voted to the chair.

In moving the condolence resolution, Mr. Pereira referred to the sad death of Dr. D'Monte about a month ago and said that in press and platform his services were eulogised. From the quarter of century contact with the late doctor, Mr. Pereira could say that throughout his life Dr. D'Monte was guided by the principle of doing his best for the welfare of the community and his work will remain the proudest heritage of the community. The doctor was a man of few words and imbued with the spirit of activity. As a Trustee of the Antonio D'Silva High School, Dr. D'Monte had taken the keenest interest and rendered invaluable assistance.

After some other speakers had referred to the great qualities of the late Doctor, a resolution was carried regetting at the death of Dr. D'Monte and resolving to send a copy of the resolution to Mrs. D'Monte expressing the community's sympathy in her bereavement. It was also decided to raise a suitable memorial to perpetuate the memory of the late Doctor.

MR. P. K. GHOSE'S SWIMMING FEAT

To Be Held In October

A meeting was held at the Golvala Bros. Victoria Swimming Bath on Saturday Mr. Oscar H. Brown Chairman of P. K. Ghose Committee presiding.

As the present weather conditions were not favourable for organisation of a long distance Swim on account of want of proper amenities and on account of various other difficulties in the way of organisers and due to very short notice, Mr. P. K. Ghose, the would-be Channel aspirant has agreed to postpone his swimming demonstrations for the present. Mr. Ghose will return to Bombay in the first week of October.

It was resolved by the members of the Committee that all possible encouragements should be given to Mr. P. K. Ghose in all his aspirations to swim the English Channel by arranging Swimming Galas and that Mr Ghose be requested to give demonstrations of his ability in Swimming. It was further decided that after Mr. Ghose's success in the long distance Swim to be organised under the guidance and auspices of Messrs. Golvala Bros. and members of the Committee, a subscription list should be opened in appreciation of his proficiency in Swimming and he should be given financial help as far as possible. It was resolved that Bombay as the leading city in all Sports should do its best for a noble cause in encouraging its own son of India to be a great success in England and Europe

SUCCESS OF INDIAN MEDICO

A Correspondent writes:

"Information has just been received in Bombay to the effect that Dr. L. V. Bantval has passed with distinction, the M.D. Degree Examination of the All-India Homoeopathic College at Delhi."

RAILWAY WORKERS' DEMANDS

Inferior Staff's Protest Against Age Limit For Continuation Of Service

A meeting of the peons and 'hamals' of the Administrative and Executive Offices of the G.I.P. Railway was held under the auspices of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union (V.T. Branch) under the presidentship of Mr. Mandpe, on Saturday in the Head Office. The meeting condemned the order of the General Manager to the effect that every member of the inferior staff should retire on attaining the age of 60. Messrs. Kale, Vaidya, Zulmi Ram and others speaking appealed to the workers to agitate against the order of the Railway authorities. To secure their demands the workers should increase the strength of the Union and thus create sanction behind their demands.

Following resolutions were passed at the meeting:

(1) "This meeting of the peons and 'hamals' working in the Administrative and Executive Offices enters their emphatic protest against the recent orders issued by the General Manager putting age restrictions on the members of the inferior staff making it compulsory for them to retire on attaining the age of 60 years. The meeting urges upon the General Manager to re-consider this question by allowing the old system to continue in view of the fact that there is at present no provision for the old age and that the system was never known to be unsatisfactory even from the point of view of the Administration."

(2) "This meeting invites the earnest attention of the General Manager to the fact that there having had no provision for the old age, the members of the inferior staff are invariably and inevitably reduced to penury and starvation after their retirement from service. The meeting therefore strongly requests the General Manager to take early and sympathetic steps in securing for them either the pension or the right to subscribe to the Provident Fund open to other railway workers."

(3) "The meeting respectfully brings to the notice of the General Manager that the Bombay Municipal Corporation and other Government and Semi-Government bodies have very recently raised the emoluments of the inferior staff, generally of our category and requests that in view of the finance of the Railway he will be pleased to consider the advisibility of increasing our emoluments in like proportions."

Indian Sugar Mills Association

The Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Indian Sugar Mills Association which is to be held on the 20th August next at Lucknow promises to be full of interest. Mr. D. R. Narang, the president of the Association, will preside over the meeting.

The recommendations of the Joint Power Alcohol Committee which recently submitted its report to the Government of U. P. and Bihar, the question of All-India licensing of Sugar Factories, Sugar Legislation in the provinces of U. P. and Bihar etc., are some of the important matters which are expected to be discussed at the meeting.

It is understood that a large number of Sugar Mill Owners from different provinces including Madras and Bombay are attending the meeting. Besides, several high Government Officials are also expected to be present.

The Hon Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of the U.P., has been requested to open the proceedings.

PATHE
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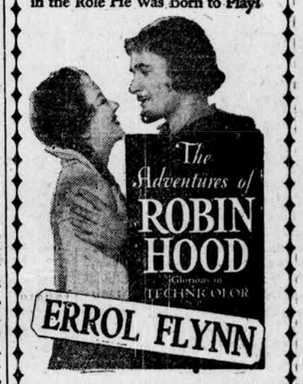

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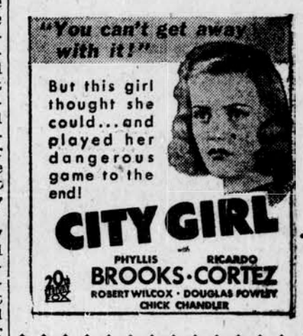
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1938

THE TENANCY BILL

The Bombay Government have now published their Bill to protect certain classes of tenants from eviction. In view of the controversies that have been raised in various quarters by ill-informed forecasts of the Bill it is necessary to state at the outset its main provisions. Under this Bill a person becomes a protected tenant firstly if he has held land continuously for a period of not less than six years immediately preceding January, 1, 1938, this period to include the time his predecessor from whom he inherited the land held such land as a tenant; and secondly provided he has cultivated such land personally during the said period. The rent payable by a protected tenant shall be that agreed on between the tenant and landlord and if any arrears of rent are outstanding on Dec. 1 1938, they shall be paid in four equal instalments, payable yearly on or before May 31. A protected tenant cannot be evicted under the Bill unless (1) he defaults payment of instalment of arrears, (2) he fails to pay his current rent on May 15, (3) he has used such land in a manner rendering it unfit for the purpose for which it is held, (4) has done anything destructive or injurious to the land or (5) has sublet the land or failed to cultivate it personally. But the landlord is entitled to terminate the tenancy of a protected tenant with one year's notice provided he proposes personally to cultivate it or use it for any other agricultural or non-agricultural purpose. But if the landlord on taking possession of the land leases the land to any other person within three years or fails to use it for the above purposes, the previous tenant shall be entitled to recover the land provided he informs the landlord that he is willing to resume tenancy on the former conditions. A protected tenant who has been evicted is entitled to compensation for any improvements he has made in the land, provided he gives due notice to the landlord before making the improvements. Finally, it may also be noted that the benefit of the Bill is confined to tenants whose landlords owned, on the 1st of January 1938 3 or more acres of irrigated land or 100 or more acres of other land or land of any description the total annual assessment of which exceeds Rs. 150

Its Principle

It will be seen even from a cursory reading of these provisions that on the whole Government have sought to hold the scales even between the landlords and their tenants. The principle of the Bill is unexceptionable, that the tenants, or rather the actual tillers of the soil, should not be reduced to the position of serfs who can be fleeced or evicted at the sweet will of the landlord but should enjoy a fair measure of fixity of tenure on reasonable conditions. Such fixity is necessary in the interests of agriculture and, therefore, of the landlords themselves The principle has already been or is being embodied in legislation in various provinces in the country, including those not governed by the Congress. Indeed in some respects the Punjab and the Central Provinces have already gone further than Bombay proposes to do in safeguarding the rights of the tenants. What is essential in such legislation is that the legitimate rights of both the landowners and the tenants should be equitably adjusted in the interests of the public in general. This point has been anxiously considered by the Government at two general meetings of the Congress Party at Poona when the main features of the whole of the Bill were frankly discussed from all points of view. The present Bill may be presumed to embody the consensus of opinion arrived at at the second meeting of the Party held a few weeks ago.

Grievance Of Poor Tenants

In all such legislation it is almost impossible to satisfy completely all the interests concerned. Vested interests are always reluctant to part with their established privileges, however inequitable. For some time a number of landlords, even among Congressmen, stoutly protested against the original provisions of the Bill. But most of this opposition was withdrawn after the proposed provisions were modified at the second meeting of the Congress Party in response to public criticism. On the other hand the poorer tenants feel, though they are not vocal enough, that their interests have not been adequately safeguarded. For instance, they feel aggrieved by the provision which confines the benefit of the Bill only to those tenants whose landlords possess 100 acres or more of non-irrigated land. The benefits of the Bill can be safely extended to a wider class of tenants. It may be hoped that, now that the text of the Bill will be widely published, it will be further improved by the Legislative Assembly in the light of public opinion so as to make it more acceptable to the tenants, landlords and the public in general.

German "Manoeuvres"

Paris is wrong in hoping, as a message on Friday last suggested, that the magnitude of the manoeuvres, shortly to be held in Germany, are exaggerated. From the points of view of scale and thoroughness they would very certainly be tantamount to mobilisation. There, however, is undoubtedly a bright side to the situation. The armistice in the Far East and the unquestionable "reluctance of Governments and peoples all over the world to allow themselves to become involved in an armed conflict" will make Germany hesitate to go beyond warlike demonstrations. There will be no war yet. But this very reluctance of Governments will be sought to be used by the Nazis to promote their own ends. As a Berlin report says, "unusual attention has been given by newspapers to the manoeuvres and it is an open question whether this is not a form of impressing foreign countries." The idea is not only to "impress" but to bully and blackmail. International history of the last few years is a history of abject and willing surrender by "reluctant" Governments to the threats of Fascism and Nazism. That well-tried and remarkably successful technique is being resorted to again. And we are afraid these Governments led by Britain will again retreat. We fear that to the entertainment and profound satisfaction of Nazi Germany Mr. Chamberlain may give another exhibition of his dance of realism. The Czech-Sudeten crisis is pending and Lord Runciman is on the spot.

Specious Defence

We can understand the anxiety of the "Manchester Guardian" to defend the C. P. Governor against the Congress Working Committee's censure of his conduct in the recent ministerial crisis; but with regard to its plea that the Governor was "perfectly within his rights," most Indians would endorse Gandhiji's view that while "the Governor's action conformed to the letter of the law, it killed the spirit of the tacit compact between the British Government and the Congress" In any case, in accepting the resignations of Dr. Khare and his two colleagues, in demanding immediate resignation from the other three Ministers and dismissing them after rejecting their explanation, and "in keeping himself, his staff and the poor Ministers awake almost the whole night," the Governor certainly betrayed an indecent haste. He could well have avoided this delay as the Governors of Bengal, U. P. Bihar and Orissa had done in dealing with constitutional crisis involving relations with the Congress. He knew that his conduct was queering the pitch over-night against the Congress Committee that was to meet only a day or two later. His conduct may be within legal rights. But was it playing the game?

AUROBINDO GHOSE

His Philosophy

(BY M. JEAN HERBERT.)

(M. Herbert is a well-known Frenchman, connected with the League organisation at Geneva. In 1937, he came to India to attend the Parliament of Religions held in Calcutta. He also lived for sometime in the Aurobindo Ashram at Pondicherry. He gave two broadcast talks at the Geneva Radio station on the Yoga of Aurobindo, and the following article is compiled therefrom. To-day is sixty-seventh birthday of Aurobindo Ghose.)

From seven to twenty-one years Aurobindo Ghose (it was the name which he was then bearing) made in England studies exclusively Western without any contact with Hindu culture. Still to-day the students of the famous King's College in the University of Cambridge recall with pride their old Hindu comrade who in 1892 beat their records in classical studies. He left England with a vast knowledge of the literature, of the history and the culture of Europe. He learned Greek and Latin thoroughly, read Dante and Goethe in original and acquired French admirably. I have read criticisms made by him of certain sonnets of Mellarme which show an intimate knowledge of our language as well as of its subtleties. As regards the English of Sri Aurobindo which is the language in which he has written almost all the philosophical works, it does not yield in purity and precision to that of any contemporary author.

At Baroda

Owing to a fortuitous accident he did not enter the Indian Civil Service. His studies over, he entered the service of the young Maharaja of Baroda which carried him away into his State in the north of Bombay. He passed twelve years there during which he held several important posts from that of Private Secretary to the Prince to that of Vice-Principal of the College there.

At Baroda from 1893 to 1906 he plunged into the studies of Hindu culture and philosophy, of Sanskrit and various languages of India. He acquired over them a mastery such that his interpretation of the basis and of the form of the great Indian classics makes him an authority in India even with those who do not accept his philosophical system.

Preliminary Preparations

In 1906 he entered openly into the political arena where he already exercised a profound influence from 1902. He was one of the founders and one of the great leaders of the Nationalist movement in Bengal, the land of his birth, during the period from 1906 to 1910. He brought about a veritable transformation in the public thought and opinion of the whole of India, notably by the different periodicals which he edited. Though he was arrested and pursued several times for his political activity, he was always acquitted.

One can say that at that epoch Sri Aurobindo had ended his preliminary preparations for the work for which he was destined. In all the most important spheres he had felt the throbbings of the heart of his land. He knew India fully with her traditions and her aspirations. He knew all the riches which she could give. He knew also all her needs, all her imperfections, all her deficiencies.

On the other hand, thanks to his intimate and prolonged contact with the West, our manner of comprehending, of reacting, of reasoning, of envisaging the different problems had no more secret for him. He could speak to us in a language which was accessible to us. He could present to us ideas in such a form that we could understand them. It is an advantage which, I believe, no Hindus who have achieved the great spiritual experience have ever enjoyed in a like degree. And this is one of the reasons which make Sri Aurobindo particularly interesting to us, Westerners. Far from disregarding, as the great sages of the East often do, the materialistic civilisation of the West, he thinks that that civilisation can make an important and utilisable contribution to the progress of harmony of all mankind.

Sri Aurobindo is from now ready for the intense spiritual research which will permit him to find and to give to the world a new message.

The Great Call.

It seems that Sri Aurobindo set himself definitely towards the spiritual path during a year of detention in jail which he passed in the silence and in the solitude of the cell in 1908-09. It is related that at the end of this protracted case the pleadings of which lasted many months, he had already reached a point of spiritualisation so that he no longer saw around him judges, accused, guards or advocates but only those beings made in the image of God, many

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 7.)

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

The Runciman Mission

(From Our Own Correspondent)

PRAGUE, Aug. 4

The topic most discussed in the European Press this week is what is described as the Runciman mission. The expression probably needs no explanation. Lord Runciman, with a small staff of experts and secretaries, arrived in Prague two days back He has taken up quarters in one of Prague's most fashionable hotels, the Alcron Hotel. Lord Runciman's task is supposed to be to facilitate the drawing up of the new minorities statute in Czechoslovakia. The latter in practical terms means today, greatly, establishing of an understanding between the Czechoslovak Government and the Sudeten German Party or Henlein Party as it is popularly termed after its leader, Herr Konrad Henlein The problem is complicated by the hold extended by Germany over the Sudeten German Party Berlin's influence is known to have acted or asserted keenly in the drawing up of the Sudeten German demands as at present advanced, and some of the demands are held as representing really those of Berlin, touching less factors generally taken as connected with the minority problem as such and having a close relation with aspects relating to Germany's foreign policy or an expansionist course associated now with Nazi Germany This explains at once the emphasis given in the Sudeten German demands for recognition of the Sudeten German Party as the representative of the German national group and grant of territorial autonomy, on the one side, and, on the other side, a Czechoslovak alertness to them.

Czechoslovakia's Firmness

Responsible opinion on Czechoslovak side states that those who lightly advocate the autonomy claim overlook two factors: the existence of a Czech population within the area for which autonomy is claimed by the Sudeten German Party and the retention of a grip by Germany over the Sudeten German Party. The former means the danger of creating a new minority problem and the latter makes impossible an abstract approach to the issue. The granting of these demands as such is viewed as involving giving scope for extension of a totalitarian anti-democratic system in a part of the country and extending of scope for spreading of a German grip over Czechoslovakia as a whole implying a latent check to the country's sovereignty. On or towards these two points, Czechoslovak opinion, therefore, is calculated to detain much firmness. Short of this, Czechoslovakia is expected to advance a good way to meeting the Sudeten German Party. Czechoslovakia will move well for a settlement in regard to issues, such as, extension of scope for use of minority languages, assurance of proportional employment in services to full possible extent, grant of equality in budget distribution, and widening of competency of local administration with a system of decentralisation in regard to local matters These would mean substantial gains to a minority, already better off in many ways than every other minority in Europe, the latter overlooked by States like Germany, Italy and Poland in references to the minority question as relating to Czechoslovakia, underlining at the same time, the wider political aspect of the minority question. Basically and ultimately, therefore, the prospect of an understanding will greatly depend upon the extent of Germany's insistence on an expansionist course in south-easterly direction. German halt in this connection will in turn depend upon estimate of various factors, above all, the halt of certain Powers. Czechoslovakia's position is clear. It will extend an elasticity within or up to a limit.

German Military Preparations

There is a definiteness also about French stand. Much in the circumstances will depend upon British attitude. There is hope of winning a favour with this in Berlin. Strenuous attempts are being made to get it to an helpful attitude Suggestions are thrown of the value of German understanding to Britain in regard to the security of important British oversea interests in directions. The colonial claim is advanced as a means to a pressure and a readiness to an accommodative tendency to it also revealed in a bargaining spirit. Meanwhile extensive military preparations are being pushed by Germany along frontiers both in the West and in the South-east. The position continues to be difficult and delicate. A strong demonstrative show was kept up last week at Breslau by Germany. The greatest pressure is tried to be put on Czechoslovakia, a peaceful and prospering State, whose misfortune happens to be that she is regarded as a hindrance in the way of German policy. Czechoslovakia's alertness to the idea of upholding her sovereignty and her devotion to preserving the course of democracy together go to Germany extending a tension. Berlin's policy is not fully committed. Attention no doubt is kept to a course. But Hitler is careful as well in estimation of various forces, especially not unaware of factors of disfavour in various directions. Berlin in the position is likely to look upon the moves of Lord Runciman as signs for estimating more closely British calculations. The Runciman mission thus suggests a truce and implies an index. The truce might be followed by a relaxation of the tension with Germany holding more of the forces of opposition or a sharpening of the strain.

Italy Takes To Racialism

Italy has newly advanced to the adoption of racialism somewhat in the way or on the model of Germany, though as yet an intensity on the matter associated with Germany is lacking. Quite apart from other circumstances, the development is viewed in many quarters as indicating a firmness of the Rome-Berlin axis and indirectly, to an extent, a keen attention retained by Italy for increasing hold or gaining of an hegemony position in regard to the Mediterranean. The later point of much importance in relation to the development of Anglo-Italian relations is stressed in a new and significant book dealing with Italian foreign policy—"Italy's Foreign and Colonial Policy" by Maxwell and Macartney published by the Oxford University Press.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who has been spending the last few days in the south of France, will be leaving this week over Paris

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 7.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

DISHONEST EXCUSE

The Spanish Republicans are rightly perturbed at the palpably inexcusable delay on the part of the rebels in replying to the British proposals regarding the withdrawal of foreign volunteers. Senor del Vayo's interviews with British and French representatives have had the effect of stirring the British slightly to some activity. Sir Robert Hodgson, evidently on his representations to Franco, has been assured that the delay—of over a month!—was "purely due to the very intricate nature of the document "although incidentally, the "intricacy" of it did not affect the Republicans. The assurances from the rebels are of course an excuse the utter dishonesty of which is quite open. They are playing for time. During the last few days there have been further supplies of reinforcements from Italy. They are expecting more. And the proof of both is the last developments in the war situation in Spain which have taken place with Italian help.

BARBARISM RESUMED.

The armistice between Russia and Japan is, of course, welcome. At the eleventh hour the world has been dragged away from the very verge of a horrible cataclysm the consequences of which would have been terrible indeed. But it is not to be supposed that the danger of war is over. It has just been postponed partly because Japan realised that she could not possibly fight two countries simultaneously and she would be beaten thoroughly both by Russia and China. She has, therefore, decided to concentrate upon China This is clear from the latest news according to which the Japanese, who had been practically inactive during the Russo-Japanese crisis, are now preparing to resume the offensive The lull in the hostilities has helped the Chinese Generalissimo also, who is reported to have utilised the last fortnight to very good purpose and he may be trusted to give a very warm welcome indeed to the enemy. But what is noteworthy is that the aggressor has again resorted to aerial frightfulness with increased brutality which is as deliberate as it is inhuman. China does not expect any material or even moral assistance from the "civilised world," her alleged sympathisers. But they could at least do something to check this orgy of barbarism. Or perhaps we are giving them too much credit for humanitarianism.

AN EXAMPLE TO EMPLOYERS

At a tea party given at Jamshedpur to Dr. Syed Mahmud, Education Minister of Bihar, Mr. J. J. Ghandy, General Manager of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, wholeheartedly supported the Minister's campaign against illiteracy. He also pointed out that the Tatas had looked after the education not only of the children of their employees but of all the children of the town. They had, moreover, taken upon themselves to provide during the next four years a new high school, 115 primary class rooms and 33 middle class-rooms, so as to raise the percentage of literacy of the town considerably the programme entailing a total capital cost of Rs. 5 lakhs. This is certainly a worthy example to employers all over the country. By vanishing illiteracy from their employees and their children employers would help themselves as well as the country.

UNIVERSITY'S DUTY

Mr. S. R. Davar's proposal for an Employment Bureau of the Bombay University, which will come up for discussion by the Senate this week, deserves to be seriously and sympathetically considered by that body. The Syndicate is understood to have expressed the view that a purely University bureau will not serve the purpose in view, but that a semi-official appointments board or organisation consisting of representatives of the Government, of the University and of the chief industrial and commercial firms will be more effective. It is obvious that a more representative and resourceful bureau is beter than one set up by the University only. But the University may well maintain its own agency till its place is taken up by a more representative body. A University cannot afford to be dilatory or indifferent towards a matter which is literally a question of life and death to thousands of its graduates.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Whenever a man stays out until sunrise something's up.

Popular songs are often so popular that they become unpopular.

Twins are two things in life for which no man is ever prepared.

A war artist is always successful, even though his battles are drawn.

If a man looks up his family tree he's sure to discover monkeys on some of the branches.

There is method in some people's madness, it is said, but method never yet saved madness from disaster.

作作者作作

WITHOUT COMMENT—

In a cable to Mr. Hugh Wilson, the Ambassador, Mr. Roxborough (Manager of Joe Louis) said: "Wish to inform you that films shown in Germany are not true pictures of the fight at Yankee Stadium on June 22 last. They have been deleted, cut and combined with pictures of the first Schmeling v. Louis fight to the advantage of Schmeling."

—London report.

* * * *

The "Manchester Guardian" has ruled that the Congress Working Committee was wrong and Dr. Khare and the C. P. Governor right.

Quite so, quite so. And since under the democratic constitution given by Britain, Congress has no position or status, it must wind itself up, cease to exist in favour of the various provincial legislatures and cabinets.

* * * *

"If" observed Mr. M. C. Chagla recently, "Dr. Khare owed his allegiance to his party and the people of C. P., he was right, but if he owed his loyalty above all to the Indian National Congress of which he was a member, he was wrong and the attitude of the Working Committee was right."

So far as Dr. Khare is concerned, the ex-Premier of C. P. is a Congress soldier double-marching under the auspices of Messrs Kelkar, Bhopatkar, Moonje, Savarkar and Ambedkar.

* * * *

Speaking at a luncheon to a Ceylon deputation. Major Attlee expressed the opinion that "constitutions should not be given. They should grow."

And in the meantime, Britain should rule and sit over their growth?

Not a bad idea!

* * * *

As a matter of fact we rather agree with Major Attlee, who, of course, wont agree with us.

A constitution has no business to be *given* by any interfering outsider. It should grow out of a people's Independence.

* * * *

"They"—meaning Major Attlee and his friends—"had been overjoyed at the success of the constitution in India. . . ."

The great Labour-Socialist leader of Great Britain, is, naturally, a British "patriot" first.

* * * *

According to a London paper France—and, you may take it, Britain too—is not opposed to the idea of the Egyptian King being proclaimed the Khalifa, but Mussolini will not brook it.

For once we will agree with Il Duce.

* * * *

But not, of course, for the same reason. Indeed there are fundamental differences leading to our mutual opposition to King Farouk.

* * * *

"Unusual attention has been given by newspapers to the manoeuvres and it is an open question whether this is not a form of impressing foreign countries" —Berlin message.

So open, in fact, that it doesn't require an answer.

* * * *

London, August 13.

It is learned that an assurance has been received in London, that General Franco's reply to the British plan of withdrawal of volunteers may be expected within a very few days".—Reuter.

Good.

By the way, how much more is he expecting from Italy within these very few days?

* * * *

A TEA-TIME THOUGHT

"There is really no perfect place to live. If you live in the land of milk and honey, you will probably get kicked by a cow and stung by a bee."

—'Frankfort Index.'

* * * *

"Lucky blighter! I hear you've made millions in rubber."

"Cotton, not rubber; thousands, not millions—and I didn't make them, I lost them!"

INDO-CEYLONESE TRADE PACT IN THE AIR

Political And Civic Status Of Indians Must Be Settled Previously

CEYLON INDIAN MERCHANTS' GRIEVANCES

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The view that until the political and civic status of Indians in Ceylon is satisfactorily settled, no trade peace pact between India and Ceylon could and should be concluded, was expressed by Mr. H. M. Desai, Vice President of the Ceylon Indian Merchants' Chamber, in the course of an interview to the "Associated Press."

Mr. Desai arrived here 'en-route' to Simla, to submit a memorandum to the Commerce Member of the Government of India concerning trade relations between India and Ceylon. Mr. Desai will discuss with the Commerce Member various questions concerning Indo-Ceylon trade and impress on the Government of India the need for an equitable and reciprocal preferential scale of tariffs on Indian merchandies imported into Ceylon. Mr. Desai will also acquaint the Government of India with the feeling among Indians in Ceylon on political questions such as franchise etc.

"Our Chamber is emphatically of opinion" declared Mr. Desai, "that before a trade pact between India and Ceylon is concluded, all outstanding questions such as franchise and the political status of Indians in Ceylon must amicably be settled, as peaceful trade relations necessarily presuppose friendly relations between the two countries."

AS HOSTILE UNIT

While the entire Indian community warmly appreciated the hospitality of the Sinhalese and was fully prepared to lend its wholehearted support to the legitimate demands of the Ceylonese people for self-Government, certain discriminatary measures recently adopted by the Ceylon Government had created serious misgivings in the minds of the Indian community in Ceylon. The rising tide of nationalism in Ceylon according to Mr. Desai, had not been able to view the legitimate rights of the Indian community in the correct perspective and instead of enlisting the sympathies of the Indians, Ceylon seemed to constitute herself as a unit hostile to India.

"It would indeed be a great pity" said Mr. Desai, "if the Sinhalese fail to realise the stern fact that the Indian Community forms one-fifth of the population of the Island and has largely contributed to the building up of the economic structure of Ceylon. Ceylon would do well to treat Indians who have been living there for generations as part and parcel of the people of Ceylon, as any attempt to treat the permanently settled Indians as foreigners is bound inevitably to strain the friendly relations between the two countries".

FRANCHISE QUESTION

Discussing the question of franchise Mr. Desai said, "The Donoughmore Commission had recommended the grant of votes for Indian residents in Ceylon for a period of five years on equal terms with the Ceylonese. But the Sinhalese politicians were alarmed at this and they carried on a countrywide agitation against the proposal and even went to the extent of rejecting the Donoughmore Reforms. The result was that they succeeded in restricting the franchise to Indians. The entire proposal of giving the franchise to Indians was materially altered and only those Indians who had acquired domiciliary qualifications as well as had been residents in Ceylon for five years got the franchise.

But the most intriguing part of this modification lay in the utter impossibility of proving the domicile especially before an unsympathetic administration, with the result that a large majority of Indians though qualified, remained without a vote. I hope the Government of India will review this question in its proper light when trade talks between India and Ceylon are opened. I also hope Ceylon will appreciate the necessity of restoring the recommendation of Donoughmore Commissioners.

"Later on when the Indian community was greatly agitated over the rejection of the Donoughmore proposals, the Secretary of State for Colonies gave an assurance that 'His Majesty's' Government wishes to make it clear that there is no intention of repealing or amending to the detriment of Indians any of the laws of Ceylon affecting their position and privileges. Despite this solemn assurance, it is indeed a pity that there has been a steady encroachment on the equality of rights enjoyed by Indians in the past eight years.

13 CRORES INDIAN CAPITAL.

"With regard to trade relations between India and Ceylon," went on Mr. Desai, "it is no doubt gratifying that both Governments have now agreed to arrive at a rational understanding, and with this end in view, trade talks will begin as soon as the Indo-British talks are over. Indians in Ceylon have decided to send a delegation on that occasion with the object of acquainting the Government of India with the existing and steadily increasing difficulties, of Indians and also placing before them the demands of the Indian Commercial Community in Ceylon. Indians in Ceylon have sunk an aggregate capital of at least 13 crores of rupees in financial and industrial activities of the island, and it is therefore necessary that those who have been pioneers in building up the island's economic edifice should be given assurances against the possible danger of the depletion of their capital by discriminatary legislation.

"India annually exports merchandise to Ceylon worth nearly 53 millions rupees and buys about 14 millions rupees worth goods from Ceylon. This adverse balance is grossly misunderstood by the Sinhalese people, who accuse India of not reciprocating Ceylon's large-heartedness. They further allege that Ceylon gives substantial preferences to India which is the sole reason of India having a favourable balance of trade. This is in my opinion, a grossly erroneous belief. I have figures to prove that India is more lenient in extending preference to Ceylon than Ceylon to India. I would only state that of the revenue raised by Indian customs on import of Ceylon goods in India, the Indian treasury sacrifices nearly 17 per cent of its revenues in giving preferences to Ceylon, while on the other hand Ceylon sacrifices only 2½ per cent. India gives 10 per cent preference to Ceylon copra and cocoanut oil, while Ceylon gives none to Indian rice, manures, coal etc. Though Ceylon gives five per cent preference to Empire cotton piecegoods, the recent action of Ceylon in giving fifty per cent. increased quota to Japan has not only dislodged the position of India in her export trade of textiles with Ceylon, but has also adversely affected the local textile industry of Ceylon. There are many more similar cases which require an equitable adjustment when Ceylon trade negotiations are concluded

NO ROOM FOR ALTRUISM.

"If the balance of trade is in favour of India, I wish my Sinhalese friends will appreciate that India has not created it by any artificial manipulations. Owing to the geographical nearness of Ceylon to India and due to sheer force of economic logic the balance of trade has been always in favour of India. It was much more adverse to Ceylon in the past, but it is only after India commenced purchasing Ceylon's copra and oil in large quantity that the balance is gradually turning. For, in 1933 India had purchased goods worth rupees nine million only from Ceylon while in 1937 she bought goods worth 14 3/4 millions and there is every prospect of India buying more if Malabar and Ceylon instead of indulging in mutual recriminations evolve a common formula acceptable to all concerned. I wish, those interested to visualise the fact dispassionately that in the sphere of trade and commerce altruism has little room. Neither Ceylon obliges India nor India obliges Ceylon in the normal flow of trade between the two countries.

MALABAR-CEYLON PACT.

"In my opinion Ceylon does not dump her copra in India, and the present phenomenal rise in the demand of Ceylon Copra is purely due to increased requirements in India, Indian soap industry alone requires about twenty thousand tons of oil in one year, while other industries dependent upon oil need at least an equal quantity. As Malabar is evidently unable to supply the total demand of India, Ceylon supplements it. Travancore and Malabar would be well advised to formulate a scheme by which the even flow of trade may not be disturbed, at the same time not injure the sentiments of Ceylon.

WARNING TO CEYLON

"With regard to the recent announcement made by the Finance Secretary of Ceylon that Ceylon should have her own currency and in the event of India devaluating her rupee to sixteen pence, Ceylon should have a direct link with sterling and maintain one shilling four pence, I would only state that such a proposal is fraught with the danger of the gravest dislocation of the existing export trade of the Island especially with India. Ceylon's balance of trade is already adverse with India, and should such a proposal materialise, it is not unlikely that the balance would be more adverse, and the force of economic logic in all likelihood make Ceylon face the loss of Indian markets especially for copra. So far as I understand even the British exporting interests in Ceylon do not favour the proposed reforms. In my opinion, it would be unwise for Ceylon to break away from her century old connections with India.

"If the various complex problems on which the Indians and Ceylonese have serious differences of opinion," concluded Mr. Desai, "are tackled from a common vantage ground, I am sure, peace and goodwill can prevail, and I have no hesitation in adding that the entire Indian community is ready to give its wholehearted cooperation to the Government of Ceylon in the task of concluding the trade pact."

Egyptian King As Khalifa?

France Not Opposed To Idea But Mussolini Will Not Brook It

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The Diplomatic Correspondent of an influential English daily makes the following interesting revelation about impending developments in regard to Near East politics:

Once again, the idea of making the Khedive of Egypt the Caliph of the Moslem world has been revived, and is being vigorously canvassed. One of the objectives of the visit of the Egyptian Premier, who has come to London for financial and defence negotiations, is to sound diplomatic and political opinion on the subject. If the King of Egypt could be made Caliph, it would mean increase of Egyptian prestige in the Arab world and the automatic rise of British influence in the Near and Middle East.

The conversations on the subject are being carried on very warily. France is not opposed to the idea, but Mussolini will not accept the plan so easily He has his nominee and his ambition in the Islam world.

It is also felt that through the mediation of the Egyptian king, the position in Palestine can be more successfully stabilised. The first step will be the calling of a Moslem Conference in Cairo in the coming year. United Press.

AIR RAIDS AND BR. HOSPITALS

Health Ministry's Circular To Local Authorities

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The Minister of Health who has taken over from Home Secretary responsibility for the question of Hospitals for air raid casualties has issued a circular to the local authorities explaining that the Ministry is outlining comprehensive plans which could but put into operation when and if necessity arose.

Although details would vary according to local circumstances the general principle is, every hospital must be prepared to deal with those injured in air raids in its immediate neighbourhood. In addition, any hospital not in specially dangerous situation, would be expected to receive both casualties and ordinary patients moved from danger areas.

It is suggested that hospitals should be considering how best to expand the existing bed accommodation to meet emergency requirements and the point is made that every hospital should be prepared to clear as many beds as possible on receiving a warning that a state of emergency has arisen.—B. O.W.

German Air-crash Casualties

BERLIN, August 13.

The airliner casualties now are 12 passengers and a crew killed. Stewardes who is the sole survivors has been seriously injured.

The 'plane which was for many hours overdue at Strassbourg crashed into the hillside owing to fog near Offenburg and caught fire.

The passengers were mostly Jews none being British.—Reuter.

PALESTINE CONFERENCE IN CAIRO

Muslim Leaders From All Over The World To Attend

(From Our Own Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

It is definitely announced that 7th October is fixed to be the date of Palestine Conference to be held in Cairo under the presidentship of H. E. Mohamed Ali Alloba Pasha. Invitations for India have already been sent to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of Muslim League, and Moulana Mufty Kefaiyatuallah, President of Jamiat-Ullama-ul-Hind, Delhi. Other invitations have also been sent to Yemen, Hedjaz, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, Iran, Morocco and other Muslim countries, at large.

Emir Saud, the Crown Prince of Hedjaz, accompanied by his younger brother, will leave Mecca this week via Egypt to London for purpose of health. His Majesty King Ibn Saud, according to a message from Riyaz, the capital city of Najd, will arrive very shortly in the city of Hassa, in the north of Arabia accompanied by 300 men of his own staff, accommodated in 100 motor cars, plus 2 wireless transferable cars and 2 aeroplanes. Arrangements have been made by the Sheikh of Hassa to receive the King officially and to accord him a warm reception. His Majesty will inspect the new petroleum wells recently discovered by an American company and will establish a military training school, an aviation class and another primary school for Arab children. For this purpose teachers from Egypt and India will be selected.

REBEL RAIDERS MISS MARK

ALICANTE, August 13.

The raid is more negligible than originally appeared. The Republican anti-aircraft guns kept the raiders well aloft with the result that their bombs dropped wide of the objectives into the sea and fields.

The confusion caused by the raid together wtih great activity on the part of ambulances gave rise to high early estimates of casualties. But hitherto only, a few deaths and injured are confirmed.—Reuter.

WOMAN'S FATAL FALL FROM STAIRCASE

Man's Mysterious Death: Suicide Suspected

Two persons died on Sunday as a result of injuries sustained in falling from high places. One is stated to be an accident, the other is suspected to be a case of suicide.

Raibai Raghoo, an old woman of 60, residing at Colaba Wadi, is stated to have slipped and fallen down from a staircase. She died on the way to hospital.

Tired of his life Mohamed Dawood, living at Duncan Road is alleged to have jumped from the terrace on Saturday. He died in hospital on Sunday.

BREACHES ON E. B. & B. N. RAILWAYS

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, E. B. Railway, wires to the "United Press" from Lalmanirhat:—

"Due to heavy rain tracks between Rohanpur and Singhabad on the Godagari-Kathihar section of the E. B. Railway has been badly damaged. Night running of trains has been suspended. 240 Down and 232 Up trains will terminate at Maldah and Rohanpur respectively and return from there as 233 Up and 240 Down trains till further notice. Passengers beyond Maldah in the down direction and Rohanpur in the up direction will not be booked by these trains. Other trains will run as per the time table".—United Press.

BOMBAY, Aug. 14.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, E. I. Railway, wires to the "United Press" from Moradabad:—

"The line between Unao and Bangarmau on the Balamau-Cawnpore branch has been repaired at about 12 noon to-day and through communication restored."—United Press.

BOMBAY, Aug. 14

The Assistant Transportation Officer, B. N Railway, wires to the "United Press" from Chakradharpore:—

"Owing to heavy rain the line between the quarry siding and Kuarmunda on the Rourkela-Birmitrapur branch is breached by 20 yards Through running of trains is suspended. Transhipment of passengers and their luggage is being carried out. Through running is expected to be restored by 6 p.m. to-morrow.—United Press.

11 Killed In American 'Plane Crash

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 14.

The pan American airliner coming from Vila Hermosa crashed on a mountain slope in a rainstorm near Sananbrostuxtla.

It burst into flames and was burned out.

The eight passengers and three crew were killed.—Reuter.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON PROPHET

City Muslims' Protest: Representation To Governor And Viceroy Made

A mammoth meeting of Muslims was held on Saturday night at the Kesar Baug, Bombay, under the Presidency of Mr. Moosaji Patel, advocate.

At the outset Mr. Patel referred to the "scurrilous attack" made on the Prophet by Mr. Hatim Alvi, Mayor of Karachi in the December number of "Agay Kadam," and said such an attack would not fail to wound the religious feelings of Muslims.

Mr. Mohammad Ehsan said that the article from the pen of Mr. Alvi was published in Karachi. He (the speaker) had got its translation made in Urdu, and after perusing it he believed that Mr. Alvi had grossly slandered Islam and the Prophet.

He then proposed the following resolution:—

"This meeting of Bombay Muslims enters its emphatic protest against the articles of Mr. Hatim Alvi, and expresses its opinion that he (Mr. Alvi) must repent of his folly, as the wounding of the religious feelings of Muslims, is against the laws of this country."

Mr. Mahomed Yusuf said Mr. Alvi had tendered an apology once but it was useless. He (Mr. Alvi) did not admit his mistake but affirmed that he had used only quotations.

After several speakers had addressed the gathering the following second resolution was moved:

APPEAL TO GOVERNOR AND VICEROY.

"This meeting authorises its president Mr. Moosaji Patel to send protest against Mr. Alvi's attack on Islam to the local authorities and even to the Viceroy, and draws specially the attention of the Sind Government to see that such a propaganda against Islam was no longer made.

MR. ALVI WITHDRAWS OBJECTIONABLE REMARKS

In the course of a statement issued by Mr. Hatim Alvi, it is stated by him that for the last two years he had been writing in the "Agay Kadam" journal articles under the caption "Rehem-tool-lil Alameen" and his co-religionists are fully aware of this fact, and so far nobody had taken any objection to his style or to the subject matter of the articles. He, however, unreservedly withdrew the words objected to, and gave an assurance to be cautious in future so that the Muslim world would find no cause for objection.

ENGLISH TEAM FOR LAST TEST

LONDON, August 14.

The English Test team against Australians final Test on 20th August will be selected from the following:—

Hammond, Farnes, Leyland, Verity, Bowes, Hutton, Paynter, Ames, Fagg, Wright, Compton, Edrich, Goddard and Hardstaff.—Reuter's Special.

COOKERY LECTURES AT DHUNRAJ MAHAL

A Cooking Class is starting at 10-30 a.m. on Monday, 15th August at the Home Industries Depot, Dhunraj Mahal, Apollo Pier Road.

All ladies interested in the making of dainty dishes will enjoy the classes. The course is only Rs. 5 for six lessons and the entire proceeds go towards the Anjuman-air-Taraqqui-ai-the upkeep of the Depot.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

FERNANDEZ— Raymond Fernandez of the New India Life Assurance Co., Ltd., expired at 2-30 a.m. to-day (Monday). Funeral leaves St. George's Hospital for Haines Road Cemetery at 5-30 p.m. to-day.

New Yorker Jumps To Death From 17th Storey

Keeps Crowd Below In Terrible Suspense For 10 Hours

NEW YORK, July 27. (By Mail.)

After terrifying New York for nearly 11 hours by perching himself on a foot-wide ledge on the seventeenth storey of the Gotham Hotel, in Fifth Avenue, John Ward jumped to death last night.

Ward was a 26-year-old man from Chicago. His appearance on the ledge followed a family quarrel.

When his figure was seen from the street police roped off the crowds from three blocks of houses in the busiest quarter of central New York.

He remained there all the afternoon, threatening to jump while thousands gasped.

Women screamed and many fainted while Ward walked along the ledge or sat smoking cigaretts and throwing the ends down into the street.

When Ward jumped he crashed through a glass canopy of the hotel. He landed on the kerb head first, while screams went up from the crowd.

Among the spectators was Ward's sister, Mrs. Bull, Ward ignored her. Mrs. Bull wept bitterly.

He remained on the ledge while extra forces of police and firemen were brought up to deal with the ever-gathering crowds.

Ward paced up and down smoking incessantly, occasionally stopping to rest before threatening to jump. The police tried persuasion and failed.

There was a gasp when Ward reached down and took a glass of water placed on the ledge for him through one of the hotel windows.

He picked up the glass, drank the water, and retained his balance easily. He was heard to remark, "I will work this thing out for myself."

After Ward had been on the ledge for 10 hours the firemen and police were preparing to stretch a net parallel to the building from below the sixteenth floor, then pull it up to enclose Ward against the wall and enable him to be pulled to safety.

Mrs. Bull became hysterical and fainted twice. When she was brought round she again went to the window and pleaded to Ward:

"Oh, John, please come back. We love you, and you know it. Come on in and have a drink. You know I have never failed you. I'll help you if you will please only come in."

OUT OF ASYLUM

A priest and a psychiatrist later joined their pleas to Mrs. Bull's.

The crowds began to grow enormously as early workers left their offices and hurried to watch the drama.

All traffic, including the Fifth-avenue buses had to be diverted. Photographers were at work taking pictures of Ward from every possible angle. The radio sent out minute-by-minute reports.

The crowd was still increasing when Ward had been on the ledge for 10 1|2 hours.

At last Ward jumped.

The police report that Ward was out of work and that he had been recently released from an asylum.

AHMEDABAD EDUCATION SOCIETY

Need Of Two And Half Lakhs For Acquiring Lands Leased

Ahmedabad Education Society's Report of work done from July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1938:—

The Ahmedabad Education Society was established in October 1934 and registered in May, 1935, under the Societies Registration Act.

The general meeting of the Society held on the 23rd of July, 1936 elected Dr. Anand Shanker B. Dhruva as the President and Mr. Bhaskerrao Medh as the vice-president of the society and the elections of the trustees, members of the General Body and the Council of the Society were held on the 18th of August, 1936, when these members were elected for 3 years. Dr. Anand Shankar Dhruva and Mr. Bhaskerrao Medh continue to work as the President and Vice-President respectively of the Society.

The work of the society, this year has been mostly conducted by the governing body for which purpose it held several meetings during the year. The president of the Governing body—Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai—and other members have taken active interest and worked enthusiastically.

COMMERCE COLLEGE

Since June 1936, the H. L. College of Commerce started by the Society is working smoothly and efficiently. Though the results of the university examination at the end of the 1st year of its existence were not satisfactory, this year they are much better and in I.Com. exam. held in March 1938, 88 students passed out of 164 nine obtaining a second class In the B. Com. examination, 4 candidates passed out of 11 and the results have been on the whole satisfactory.

In 1937-38, the number of students in the Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Arts College was 136. The results of the College and University Examination are quite satisfactory.

BIFURCATION

The new bifurcation schemes came into force from June, 1938, which have enabled students to proceed directly for commerce after their Matriculation and for Law after passing the Inter Arts examination. On account of these changes, students who would have been compelled to come to the F.M.A. and the J.B.A. classes have been enabled to go straight to First Year Commerce and Junior B. L. classes and therefore the numbers in the L. D. Arts College in the First Year and J. B. A. classes have suffered seriously.

The H. L. College of Commerce has been working in the new buildings from 20th June. 1938. As a result of the changes made by the Bombay University, the number of students joining the First Year Commerce Class after their matriculation has gone up to 163, while the numbers in I. Com., I. B. Com. and Senior B. Com. classes are 135, 94 and 36 respectively—the total being 428.

ARTS COLLEGE

The number of students in the Sheth Lalbhai Dalpatbhai Arts College has been much below expectations.

Besides this, the services of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, the Principal of the S. L. D. Arts College have been lent to the Government of Bombay for working as secretary of the Industrial and Economic Survey Committee and Principal Rao will be in Bombay till the end of October, 1938, for this work. Professor Ramnarayan Pathak has been appointed by the Governing Body to work as Acting Principal for this term and he is in the charge of the college affairs since the beginning of this term. The numbers in the S.L.D. Arts College this year are as follows:

F. Y. Arts 59, I. Arts 31, I. B. A 30 and S. B. A 41, total 161.

Over and above this, our college has been recognised to conduct M.A. and Ph.D. classes in some subjects and 10 students have enrolled themselves for M.A. and 4 for Ph. D. degree in our college.

SOCIETY'S PROPERTY

Our society has acquired 92 acres and 24 Gunthas of land near Navrangpura, out of which 25 acres and 24 Gunthas of land were bought by the society at a cost of Rs. 1,18,741-9as. and the remaining 66 acres and 37-1|2 Gunthas of land have been leased by the society and the society is entitled to buy up the land wherever it so desired.

The society requires a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 for the purpose.

Till our buildings are ready, the Arts College will continue to work in Sir Lallubhai Ashram Law College buildings.

Mr. J. S. Badami—a member co-opted in the Council,—having left Ahmedabad, Professor V. B. Divatia has been selected in his place.

WANTED FUNDS

A sum of Rs. 2 1|2 lakhs is needed for paying the price of the lands leased by the society, while funds are still required to make arrangements of drainage, electric installations, etc. More hostel buildings may still be necessary and money will also be needed for other institutions which the society may deem fit to start.

If the Ahmedabad Mills contribute some amount yearly from their charity funds and the Ahmedabad Mahajans decide to give some annual grants to the society, the financial position of the society would become more stable.

Magistrate's Ban On Mr. Abdulla

KASHMIR LEADER'S SPIRITED REPLY

(From Our Correspondent)

SIRINAGAR, Aug. 9.

Since the day the Working Committee of Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference passed the resolution of nationalising the State politics by throwing gates of the conference open to the non-Muslims in the State, Sheik Mohd. Abdullah has been delivering a series of speeches in different centres of city. The Government has taken objection to his speeches and served him with the following letter:

"It has been noticed that since some time past, you have been delivering objectionable speeches and acting in a manner prejudicial to the public peace and tranquillity. You are, therefore, hereby warned to abstain, in future, from induldging in any activities which offend against law."

MR. ABDULLAH'S REPLY

In reply to the above Sheik Mohd. Abdulla, President, Muslim Conference, has sent the following reply to the District Magistrate:

"I have received your letter No: Jc 2842 dated the 6th August 1938 telling me that I have been for some time past delivering "objectionable speeches" and "acting in a manner prejudicial to the public peace and tranquillity". If these words have not totally changed their meaning during the recent days and begun to connote something radically different from what they used to do so far. I am not able to understand the contents of you. letter. As you are, I believe, fully aware of the fact that since the date my Working Committee passed the historical resolution of nationalising the State politics by throwing the gates of the Conference open to the non Muslims in the State. I have been delivering a series of speeches in different centres of the city and outside oppealing to various sections of the public to live amicably and forget that they belong to different faiths while considering the political problems of their mother land. I have condemned communalism and sectionalism in vehement terms. These meetings were attended by hundreds of thousands of people belonging to all creeds. Some of the most eminent non-Muslim leaders of public opinion also addressed these meetings along with me. This message of mutual love and tolerance has created an atmosphere in this country which did never exist before during the whole period of political movement in the country and I am therefore really surprised to find that you should consider my speeches objectionalbe and prejudicial to the public peace and tranquillity.

If, however, you or the present irresponsible Government is afraid of our new move of bringing all the exploited people living in this country irrespective of the considerations of caste or creed to which they belong under one banner so that an united front may be presented for achieving our birth right of Responsible Government, that is then an entirely different matter. You have in that connection every right to warn me, arrest me, imprison me and what not. But honesty demands that you should frankly say that and not charge me for delivering objectionable speeches which are 'prejudicial to the public peace and tranquillity.' As for myself I least care for these undeserved warning and can never desist from making speeches in which I appeal to my countrymen to rally under one banner for achieving the freedom of their motherland. You and the Government of which you are the District Magistrate must know once for all that the full Responsible Government is the goal of our people and till I have any breath in my nostrils I shall fight for it by all legitimate and peaceful means. You are, of course at liberty to act as you deem necessary"

Obligations Of Provincial Autonomy

"C. R." Justifies Use Of Criminal Law Amendment Act Against Anti-Hindi Agitators

MADRAS, Aug. 14.

"Both the Houses of Madras Legislature had after full consideration decided in favour of introducing Hindustani and if we shirk our duty to translate the verdict, we do not deserve our place in the Government", declared Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier, addressing a huge gathering this evening at Tilak Ghat organised in support of the Madras Government's decision to introduce Hindi in secondary schools.

DUTIES OF GOVERNANCE

The Premier said that the agitation would have stopped fifteen days ago had not some people begun discussing the feasibility or otherwise of using the Criminal Law Amendment Act in putting down this anti-Hindi agitation. Having accepted Provincial Autonomy and governance of the Province with all its limitations, the Premier affirmed, they had every liberty to make use of all the weapons in their power. Anti-Hindi agitation was the work of an interested party, who wanted to make political capital out of it.

It was neither an objection to Hindi nor a support to Tamil but it was an effort to overthrow the Congress, and the Satyagraha, that was practised by the anti-Hindi agitators, was a mock or an imitation satyagraha which would never bear fruit because there was neither life, nor truth in it.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar, justifying the use of certain sections of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, said that his Government was second to none in their condemnation of the Act, but in the absence of a readymade, alternative Swadeshi Act to check unlawful activities of a handful of disgruntled agitators, Government, if it was to rule and function properly, was bound to use such Sections of the Act, which they would ordinarily use even if there was not the present Criminal Law Amendment Act.

HIGHLY OBJECTIONABLE SECTIONS NOT USED

The Premier pointed out, how Government had given every latitude to the anti-Hindi agitators to carrry on their agitation in a peaceful and lawful manner and how Government had not used the highly objectionable Sections of the Act as detention of persons without bringing them to trial or use of security proceedings. Government stepped in only when offences had been committed and brought offenders before a court of law and sought their conviction after proper trial. The Premier referred in this connection to the fact that during the non-co-operation days, when some misappropriations of Congress fund were brought to the notice of Gandhiji, the latter advised to haul them up in courts of law even though the courts were boycotted at the time.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar concluded by saying that a popular majority Government, if it was to function, was bound to defend itself against unlawful activities of a handful of agitators, who created a false bogey, and they would be failing in their duty, if they failed to exercise the powers placed in their hands.

SEVEN MINISTERS SPEAK

Besides the Premier, who presided over the meeting and who spoke in Tamil, seven other Ministers addressed the gathering.

Processions from different wards marched to the meeting place holding Congress flags and shouting pro-Hindi slogans.

Several Labour Unions in the city also took part in the pro-Hindi demonstration.

A few anti-Hindites attempted to demonstrate but they were led out by the police.—A. P.

ANJUMAN-AI-TARAQQUI-AI-URDU

Branch Established In Bombay

At a meeting held in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall on Sunday evening it was decided to establish a Bombay Presidency branch of the Anjuman-ai-Taraqqui-ai-Urdu, whose headquarters is in Aurangabad. Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided. At the outset Prof. N. A. Nadvi explained the objects of the Anjuman-ai-Taraqqui-ai-Urdu which were mainly to devise all possible measures to spread the use of the Urdu language. He pointed out that Moulvi Abdul Haque, the head of the Anjuman had agreed to the suggestion that the Bombay Presidency branch should also carry on its work in Kathiawad. After some discussion a provisional committee was elected to draft a constitution based on that of the parent institution. The following are members of the Committee:—

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Chairman, Prof. N. A. Nadvi, Hon. Secretary and Mr. Sultan Ali Brelvi, Jt. Hon. Secretary and Mrs. Shafi Tyebji, Mrs. Shafia Mahomed, Dr. Bazlur Rahman, Maulana Irfan, Moulvi Fazlullah, Moulana Khujandi and Messrs. Hadi Mahomed, A. Khan, Abdul Latif Curtay, M. Harris and Raees Ahmed Jaffry.

C. P. LABOUR SITUATION

Nagpur Textile Union's Plans

NAGPUR, August 14.

The election of new office-bearers of the Nagpur Textile Union will be held on August 15.

The Council of Representatives of the Textile Workers will meet on August 21 to consider the decision of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee refusing to refer the C. P. labour dispute to arbitration by a labour expert.

The Council will consider what action should be taken by it in regard to the Hinganghat Mills strike, and may also consider the Badnera labour situation. The Council will demand recognition of trade unions and minimum wages for labourers.—United Press.

A. I. Trade Union Congress Executive Meeting

NAGPUR, August 14.

The Working Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress will meet in Nagpur on September 17 and 18 when Mr. R. S. Ruiker will place the C. P. labour situation before the Committee for consideration.—United Press.

Two Men Arrested

MADRAS, Aug. 14.

Two anti-Hindi demonstrators who attempted to create disturbance at the Tilak Ghat meeting this evening were taken into custody by the police and taken to the Police Commissioner's Office.—A. P.

SUNDAY'S CRICKET MATCHES IN BOMBAY

Victory For Hindu Gymkhana

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Sunday a dry day, the Gymkhanas, at the Kennedy Sea Face, were well occupied with cricket matches being played with their usual enthusiasm.

The following are the complete scores:—

Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA 'A'

L. P. Jai, l.b.w., b Amladi ..	9
C. M. Rana, c Amladi, b Sanzgiri	24
P. R. Dalvi, c Koppiker, b Sanzgiri	17
V. R. Chonker, run out	1
K. G. Pardeshi, b Amladi ..	8
K. H. Jobanputra, c and b Amladi	41
R. J. Gharat, b M. Koppiker..	33
R. R. Wadkar, run out	36
M. N. Ambre, not out	13
J. Y. Desai, not out	4
M. B. Pathare (did not bat)..	
Extras	10
Total (for 9 wkts.) declared	196

(B. R. Amladi 3 for 48 and C. S. Sanzgiri 2 for 34).

GOWD SARASWAT C. C.

M. T. Koppiker, st. Desai, b Rana	25
J. D. Wagle, c Jai, b Jobanputra	4
S. D. Aras, st. Desai, b Rana..	25
W. R. Amladi, c and b Pardeshi	25
M. V. Dhumatker, st. Desai, b Rana	14
M. D. Telang, b Pardeshi	2
C. S. Sanzgiri, b Pardeshi ..	2
T. P. Telang, c Pardeshi, b Rana	12
S. B. Rangnekar, c Pardeshi, b Rana	0
D. B. Koppiker (not out) ..	18
R. A. Lad, b Rana	2
Extras	5
Total	134

(Jobanputra 1 for 14; C. M. Rana 6 for 48 and K. G. Pardeshi 3 for 23).

ISLAM GYMKHANA

A. A. Hakim, c Rout, b Mistry	19
S. M. Kadri, b Deshmukh	28
E. A. Merchant, b Mistry	1
M. A. Gani (not out)	45
A. A. Peerbhoy, l.b.w., b Arolkar	6
S. Heptulla (not out)	14
Extras	5
Total (for 4 wickets)	118

(M. R. Mistry 2 for 28).

DADAR HINDU GYMKHANA

R. A. Parelkar, c Anwar, b Hakim	28
Bagni, b Anwar	17
Churi, c Peerbhoy, b Anwar ..	15
S. Mahadeo, c Aga, b Peerbhoy	29
Arolkar, c S. Khairaz, b Heptulla	26
Deshmukh, c Peerbhoy, b Heptulla	3
Godambe (not out)	25
Sadarkar, c Gani, b Peerbhoy	0
A. S. Vaidya, b Peerbhoy	0
Mistry (not out)	16
R. B. Rout (did not bat)	
Extras	4
Total (for 8 wkts.) declared	164

(Heptulla 2 for 36; Peerbhoy 3 for 39; Anwar 2 for 33).

PARSI GYMKHANA

M. Engineer, b Gupta	24
R. Manekshah, b Nagarajrao	9
H. Kanga, b Nagarajrao	1
F. Nariman (run out)	3
B. Kalapesi, l.b.w., b Gupte..	3
H. Contractor, b Gupte	8
F. K. Nariman (not out)	32
A Wadia, c and b Chandarana	5
N. Cassinath, c Nagarajrao, b Gupte	4
H. Nariman (run out)	0
J. Mullan, l.b.w., b Chandarana	1
Extras	11
Total	106

(Nagarajrao 2 for 14; Chandarana 2 for 33 and Gupte 4 for 35).

COMBINED COLLEGES (B'bay.)

S. Seth, c F. K. Nariman, b Kalapesi	54
K. Ebrahim, c F. K. Nariman, b Kalapesi	14
Mundkar, b Manekshah.....	37
M. Naik, b F. K. Nariman ..	14
Dalvie (not out)	40
J. Thakkar, b F. K. Nariman	12
V. Chandarana, st. Engineer, b Kalapesi	4
Edgunji, c Manekshah, b H. Nariman	3
Nagarajrao (not out)	1
Shaikh and Gupte (did not bat)	
Extras	5
Total (for 7 wickets)	186

(Kalapesi 3 for 38; H. Nariman 1 for 25; F. K. Nariman 2 for 51; Manekshah 1 for 17).

WAR MEASURES IN CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

Call To Members To Throw Out Govt. Bill

"The British Government in India is preparing for the coming war and arming itself not only against its military enemies but also against the Indian people. This is the meaning of the Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly recently by the Defence Secretary for punishing those dissuading persons from enlisting in the British forces", states Mr. M. R. Masani, Joint Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party.

"The Indian National Congress is pledged to resist India's participation in Britain" wars and this Bill is undoubtedly aimed at thwarting the propaganda of the Congress in such a crisis.

"The Congress Socialist Party which has been a pioneer in developing the war resistance movement in India will of course do its best to make the people aware of this fresh menace to such liberties as they possess. I hope, however, that the Congress Party in the Assembly will give no quarter to this War measure and will oppose the Bill tooth and nail and that the entire Congress organisation will be mobilised to fight it."

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA'S FINANCES

Debenture Loan To Be Floated

BOMBAY, Sunday.

An announcement regarding the financial aspect of the cricket club of India will be made on the evening of Tuesday next by the Chairman of the Committee at an informal meeting of the Members at the Brabourne Stadium.

The Club proposes to float a debenture loan to meet its liabilities and the progress of the working of the Club since its inception would indicate that the debenture issue would be well supported.

Although the present liabilities amount to several lakhs of rupees, it is understood that there will be a considerable reduction once the close scrutiny which is going on has been completed.

It is understood, the committee of the cricket club has already received support to the loan scheme, which will enable them to issue half the amount of the debenture i.e. Rs. 6 lakhs straightway. The other half is being issued to its members at the nominal scrip price of Rs. 100 each.

LATE SIR NOWROJI

It is understood that all Gymkhanas and Clubs proposed to join hands with the cricket club to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir Nowroji Saklatwala, although it is too early to say what form the memorial will take.

A SHORT STORY

All Is Well

By RICHARD HILL WILKINSON

From their living-room window Mary Waters watched her husband Merton, coming up the walk. It was Saturday, and the noonday sun was bright, the air clear and sweet to the nostrils. Merton walked briskly. At the gate he stopped to whiff the first rosebud on the vine that grew there. A smile played about his lips. He waved cheerily to Henry Black, a neighbour.

Mary sighed. She knew the signs. She knew what to expect. She was ready for it.

She met Merton at the door. He kissed her and patted her better "Darling, you look lovely. What a day! Did you ever feel better in your life? And get this: Today I start my annual two-weeks' vacation. Made arrangements with the boss this morning. Cram everything we own into a bag, while I get the car into shape. We're off for a fortnight of freedom, with never a care in the world!"

Mary smiled. Inwardly she sighed. For two years it had been like this. Last year and the year before Merton had arranged with his boss for his annual two weeks when the first real day of summer appeared on the scene. Wanderlust to Merton was like a drug. When he developed itchy feet he forgot everything else.

He forgot for example, that three years ago they had decided on a real vacation to be enjoyed four years hence. They would let their annual fortnight accumulate until they had two months in the kitty. They would lay aside each summer the money they would have spent, until they had enough to go abroad on a good steamer under the very best of conditions.

That was Mary's dream, a dream that Merton agreed to wholeheartedly. He would co-operate to the very best of his ability. The only trouble was that when the second summer came around Merton forgot all about their plans, and had to be reminded. And when the third summer came along, it was the same. Wanderlust was in Merton's blood. It was worse than a drug. It was an effective inducement for amnesia—a fact that Mary had discovered to her distraction.

But Mary was bright. To-day she kissed Merton and smiled at him and her eyes sparkled. "Marvellous!" she exclaimed. "Oh, Merton, you do think of the most exciting things! Come in the living-room and we'll lay out an itinerary."

Merton was excited. He poreu over the maps that Mary produced from the drawer beneath the book-case. Fascinated, he read through the travel literature and National Park folders.

"We'll go to Yellowstone" he exclaimed. "Two thousand miles. Why, that's an easy drive for two weeks. We can have darn near a week in the park and to visit interesting sights along the way."

"I wish", said Mary wistfully, ... we could go to the Grand Canyon."

"We can!" Merton cried. "And visit Phoenix and Denver and Salt Lake and all those big western cities. I've wanted to see what they were like."

"You map us out a route", Mary told him, "and I'll get things ready". Merton got out pencil and paper and checked and re-checked and compared and re-compared. By the time he had read through all the folders it was dinner time.

"We couldn't get started to-day if we wanted to," Mary said. "We'd better wait till to-morrow at least."

"I feel as though I'd already been on this trip," Merton declared. "Say, this travel stuff sure makes good reading."

After dinner Mary produced an armful of newspapers. "From Phoenix and Denver and Salt Lake and other western cities", she laughed. "I rather thought we'd be thinking of a transcontinental trip this summer, and I knew you'd want to read about the people and events in the places we were going to so I sent for them."

"Marvellous!" Merton cried enthusiastically. "Mary, you think of everything!"

He spent the evening poring over the newspapers. Sunday morning he was up early and reading some more. Mary looked at him expectantly when he came out to breakfast. Her pulse quickened a little.

"How do you find things in the western cities?" she asked, pouring his coffee.

"Well, Mary, the fact is, that according to those newspapers, things in Phoenix and Denver and Salt Lake are pretty much the same as they are in Boston, New York and Chicago. I mean, about the same things happen and the same kind of people are there." Merton drank his orange juice. "Conditions are worse, if anything". He stirred his coffee. "And you know, after reading that travel stuff, I actually feel as though I'd already taken the trip we had planned."

Mary cracked open a soft boiled egg. "It might be smart if we stayed around here and rested this summer, saved our money and took a trip abroad next year—where things are really different."

"Say!" Merton stopped chewing his toast. "That's a good idea. Come to think of it, isn't that what we planned to do?"

Mary smiled. "Darling, that's exactly what we planned to do. There's only one change I want to make in our plans. When next summer comes around, let's not read a single solitary travel folder or newspaper that will tell anything about where we plan to go."

Merton swallowed his toast and took another bite. There was a doubtful and suspicious expression in his eyes as he looked at his wife. But he smiled and felt that all was, actually, well.

(Copyright.)

CHINESE SCHOLAR SEES TAGORE

Tribute To Viswa Bharati

SANTINIKETAN, Aug. 13.

Dr. Tao Heng-Chin, Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Education, China, who came here on Friday, had a long interview with Poet Rabindranath Tagore in the course of which he explained to the Poet the present conditions in China, with particular reference to education.

The Poet expressed his deep concern for the distressed students and scholars of China and told Dr. Tao that he felt with his whole heart for the brave Chinese people who are forced to join the disastrous hostilities.

Dr. Tao is one of those eminent Chinese scholars, who organised a magnificent reception for Poet Tagore during his first visit to China and helped to stage the Poet's drama "Chitra". Dr. Tao was exceedingly happy to see the "Cheena Bhavan" of Viswa Bharati and the Chinese scholars who are now living here. He expressed the opinion that Viswa Bharati is really a place where the whole world can meet in love and fellowship in common pursuit of knowledge.—United Press.

AUROBINDO GHOSE

(Continued from Col. 6.)

festations of the Infinite God. He had heard the Great Call—that Call which no-body can resist.

A little after his acquittal he completely abandoned all political activity and retired into a voluntary exile in French India in order to devote himself there to a life religious and spiritual. For 27 years he has not left it. He received the most tempting offers of taking once more a part in politics, but all that which was not the pursuit of the Divine, the endeavour to comprehend the Divine and to have communion with Him had lost for him every attraction.

Like the other great spiritual masters of India, Sri Aurobindo makes no effort to attract disciples to himself but to his fame already old as the chief and leader of men are now added the growing reputation of his saintliness and the influence of his numerous books and brochures which he has published on the philosophy of religion, on the way of liberation and so on. Therefore, his name is known and therefore he is unanimously respected in all India. Round him there come to group themselves in numbers, always larger, men and women coming from all the social milieus of all religions, of all lands. Sri Aurobindo demands from each of those whom he has accepted as his disciples an intense and continual work of spiritual development. And he guides patiently, minutely each of his disciples on the path which suits him best.

(To Be Continued)

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Must Have Thought She Was a Parachute Jumper

By BUD FISHER

NOW THIS DAME I'M GONNA INTRODUCE TO YOU AT THIS AFFAIR IS WORTH ALL KINDS OF DOUGH! MARRY HER AND WE'LL BOTH BE RICH!
AH, MY DEAR, YOU ARE A BEAUTIFUL CREATURE! WHEN I GAZE INTO YOUR EYES IT SETS MY HEART A-FLUTTER!
OH WHERE DID YOU LEAVE YOUR WINGS?
YOU'RE LIKE AN ANGEL THAT FELL FROM THE SKY!
OH, COME, COME! NOW YOU'RE LAYING IT ON A BIT TOO THICK! I'M NOT THAT BEAUTIFUL!
BUT YOU ARE LIKE AN ANGEL THAT FELL FROM THE SKY!
LOOK AT MY NOSE—HOW FLAT IT IS!
OH, WELL, IT WASN'T YOUR FAULT THAT YOU HAPPENED TO LAND ON YOUR NOSE!
7-19

Government Draft Bill

Providing Protection Of Tenants In Presidency

Rights And Liabilities Of Protected Tenant' Defined

DETERMINATION OF REASONABLE RENT OF LAND

The following Press Note is issued by the Government.

The following draft Bill which will be introduced in the Assembly shortly is published for information:—

A Bill to provide for the protection of tenants in the Province of Bombay.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the protection of tenants in the Province of Bombay and for certain other purposes; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1938.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of Bombay.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Provincial Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Agriculture" includes horticulture, the raising of crops or garden produce, dairy farming, poultry farming, stock breeding and grazing, but does not include cutting of grass or wood only.

(2) "Improvement" means with reference to any land, any work which adds materially to the letting value of the land which is suitable thereto and consistent with the purpose for which it is held: and includes—

(a) the construction of tanks, wells, water channels, embankments and other works for storage, supply or distribution of water for agricultural purposes;

(b) the construction of works for the drainage of land or for the protection of land from floods or from erosion or other damage from water;

(c) the reclaiming, clearing, enclosing, levelling or terracing of land;

(d) the erection of buildings on the land, required for the convenient or profitable use of such land for agricultural purposes; and

(e) the renewal or reconstruction of any of the foregoing works or alterations therein or additions thereto as are not of the nature of ordinary repairs; but does not include such clearances, embankments, levellings, enclosures, temporary wells, water channels and other works as are commonly made by the tenants in the ordinary course of agriculture.

(3 "Land" means land which is used for agricultural purposes and includes the sites of farm buildings appurtenant thereto.

(4) "Mamlatdar" includes a Mahalkari and any other officer whom the Provincial Government may appoint to perform the duties of a Mamlatdar under this Act.

(5) "Person" includes an undivided Hindu family.

(6) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.

(7) "Reasonable rent" means the rent determined under section 11.

(8) "Rent" means any consideration, in money or kind, paid or payable by a tenant on account of the use or occupation of the land held by him but shall not include the rendering of any personal service.

(9) "To cultivate personally" means to cultivate by one's own labour or by the labour of any member of one's family or by servants or hired labour under one's personal supervision or the supervision of any member of one's family.

Explanation I.—A person who is a minor or is subject to any physical or mental disability shall be deemed to cultivate the land personally if it is cultivated by his servants or by hired labour.

Explanation II.—In the case of an undivided Hindu family, the land shall be deemed to have been cultivated personally if it is cultivated by any member of such family.

(10) "Year" means the year ending on the 31st of May or on such date as the Provincial Government may, by a notification, appoint for any locality.

(11) Words and expressions used in this Act but not defined shall have the meaning assigned to them in the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.

CHAPTER II.

Protected Tenants.

3. A person shall be deemed to be a protected tenant in respect of any land if—

(i) he has held such land as a tenant continuously for a period of not less than six years immediately preceding the first day of January 1938;

(ii) he has cultivated such land personally during the aforesaid period, and

(iii) (a) such land is situated in an alienated village or a village held on Khoti or talukdari tenure, or

(b) if his landlord on the 1st day of January 1938 owned 3 or more acres of irrigated land or 100 or more acres of other land or land of any description the total annual assessment of which exceeds Rs. 150.

Explanation I.—If the person who held such land on the first day of January 1938 acquired tenancy rights in it by inheritance or succession, the period during which his predecessor in title held such land as a tenant shall be included in calculating the period of six years under this section.

Explanation II.—If such land is situated in a village held on Khoti or talukdari tenure and if the person who held it on the first day of January 1938 held as a tenant at any time before the said date any other land from the same landlord in the same village which he cultivated personally, the period during which he held such other land shall be included in calculating the period of six years under this section.

Explanation III.—Where any land is held by two or more persons jointly as tenants, all such persons shall, if any one of them cultivated and continues to cultivate such land personally and if the other conditions specified in this section are fulfilled, be deemed to be protected tenants in respect of such land.

Explanation IV.—For the purposes of this section one acre of irrigated land shall be deemed to be equal to three acres of other land and 'vice versa.'

Protected Tenants.

4. (1) Any person who held any land continuously for a period of not less than six years immediately preceding the first day of April 1937 but who was evicted from such land on or after such date and who fulfils the conditions specified in clauses (i) and (ii) of section 3 shall also be deemed to be a protected tenant for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Such person shall, if he intimates in writing to the landlord within six months after the coming into force of this Act that he is willing to hold the land on the same terms and conditions on which he held it at the time when he was evicted, be entitled to recover possession of the land—

(a) if the land has been leased by the landlord for a period expiring after the 31st day of May 1939, from the date on which such lease expires; and

(b) in other cases, from the 1st day of June 1939.

And on so recovering possession, he shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, hold the land on the said terms and conditions.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply in cases where the landlord is using the land for any of the purposes mentioned in subsection (1) of section 6.

Rights and Liabilities of a Protected Tenant.

5. (1) The rent payable by a protected tenant shall be the rent agreed upon between such tenant and his landlord or in the absence of any such agreement the rent payable according to the usage of the locality or if there is no such agreement or usage, or where there is a dispute as regards the reasonableness of the rent payable according to such agreement or usage, the reasonable rent.

(2) If any arrears of rent due in respect of any land held by a protected tenant as such tenant are outstanding on the 1st day of December 1938, such arrears shall, notwithstanding any agreement, usage, decree or order of a Court or law, be payable in four equal annual instalments, the first of such instalments being payable on or before the 31st day of May 1939 and the subsequent instalments on or before the 31st day of May of each succeeding year.

(3) Notwithstanding any agreement, usage, decree or order of a Court or law, the tenancy of any land held by a protected tenant as such tenant shall not be terminated unless such tenant—

(a) makes a default in the payment of any instalment of the arrears of rent mentioned in subsection (2) in the manner provided in the said sub-section;

(b) fails to pay by the 15th day of May in any year, the rent of such land for that year or if an application for the determination of reasonable rent is pending before the Mamlatdar or the First Class Sub-Judge under section 11, fails to deposit before the 15th of May of that year with the Mamlatdar or the First Class Sub-Judge as the case may be a sum equal to the amount of rent which he would have been liable to pay for that year if no such application had been made and in case the reasonable rent determined under section 11 is higher than the sum deposited by him fails to pay the balance due from him within one month from the date of the decision of the Mamlatdar or First Class Sub-Judge as the case may be;

(c) has used such land in a manner which renders it unfit for the purpose for which it is held;

(d) has done any act which is destructive or injurious to the land; or

(e) has sublet the land or fails to cultivate it personally;

(f) has committed a breach of any of the conditions of tenancy other than non-payment of rent entitling the landlord to re-enter on the land on such breach.

Landlord's Right.

6. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 4, a landlord may terminate the tenancy of a protected tenant by giving him one year's notice if the landlord requires the land for any of the following purposes, namely:—

(a) for personally cultivating the land or using it for any other agricultural purpose;

(b) for using it for any non-agricultural purpose.

(2) If after the landlord takes possession of the land after the termination of the tenancy under sub-section (1), he—

(i) leases the land to any other person within 3 years from the date on which he took such possession, or

(ii) fails to use it for any of the purposes mentioned in subsection (1) at any time after the expiry of the said period of 3 years, but within 6 years from the date on which he took such possession, the tenant whose tenancy has been terminanted shall, if he gives a notice in writing to the landlord that he is willing to hold such land on the same terms and conditions on which he held it at the time when his tenancy was terminated, be entitled to recover possession of such land from the commencement of the year following that in which such notice is given.

(3) After the tenant has recovered possession under sub-section (2) he shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, hold such land on the same terms and conditions on which he held at the time his tenancy was terminated.

Bar To Eviction.

7. (1) If in any alienated village or village held on Khoti or Talukdari tenure, a protected tenant is in occupation of a dwelling house built at the expense of such tenant or his predecessor in title on a site which belongs to his landlord, he shall not be evicted from such dwelling house (including the site thereof) unless he makes a default in the payment of the rent, if any, which he has been paying for the use and occupation of such site.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply to a dwelling house which is situated on any land used for the purposes of agriculture.

8. (1) A protected tenant who has made an improvement on the land held by him as such tenant before the notice to terminate the tenancy is given to him shall on eviction be entitled to compensation for such improvement:

Provided that no such compensation shall be payable if the tenant has made such improvement without giving notice in writing to the landlord.

(2) In estimating the compensation to which a protected tenant is entitled under sub-section (1) regard shall be had to—

(a) the amount by which the letting value of the land is increased by the improvement;

(b) the present condition of the improvement and the probable duration of its effects;

(c) the labour and capital required for the making of the improvement;

(d) any reduction or remission of rent or other advantage allowed to the tenant by the landlord in consideration of the improvement;

(e) any assistance given to the tenant by the landlord in money, material or labour; and

(f) in the case of a reclamation or the conversion of unirrigated to irrigated land, the length of time during which the tenant has had benefit of the improvement.

Continuation Of Tenancy.

9. (1) If a protected tenant, who holds land under any agreement with the landlord, dies after the expiry of the period of such agreement the landlord shall continue the tenancy on the same terms and conditions on which such protected tenant was holding it at the time of his death to such one of his heirs who, within two months of the death of such tenant, gives notice in writing to the landlord that he is willing to hold the land on such terms and conditions.

(2) If the notice referred to in sub-section (1) is given by two or more heirs of the deceased tenant, the landlord shall continue the tenancy to such one of those heirs as is selected by all the heirs by an agreement amongst themselves and communicated to the landlord within two months from the death of such tenant, or if no such agreement is communicated to the landlord within such time, to such heir as the landlord may select.

(3) The lineal male descendants of a protected tenant or his adopted son or, in the absence of any lineal male descendant or an adopted son, his widow shall be deemed to be his heirs for the purposes of this section.

(4) Where any land is held by more than one protected tenant jointly the tenancy of such land shall, on the death of any one of such protected tenants, be continued, subject to the provisions of this Act, to the surviving protected tenant or tenants, as the case may be.

10. The rights conferred on a protected tenant by this Act shall not be liable to seizure, attachment or sale by process of any Court and it shall not be lawful to mortgage, charge, lease or alienated any such rights.

Enquiries as Regards Reasonable Rent.

11. (1) For the determination of the reasonable rent of any land held by a protected tenant as such tenant, the protected tenant or his landlord may apply in writing to the Mamlatdar within whose jurisdiction such land is situated. Such application shall be in such form as may be prescribed.

(2) On the receipt of an application under sub-section (1) the Mamlatdar shall give notice to the landlord or to the protected tenant, as the case may be, and, after holding a formal enquiry in the manner provided in the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, shall determine the reasonable rent of the land.

(3) Any party aggrieved by the decision of the Mamlatdar under sub-section (2) may, within one month from such decision, file an appeal before the First Class Subordinate Judge, within whose jurisdiction the land is situated.

(4) The Subordinate Judge in appeal may for reasons to be recorded in writing either annul, reverse, modify or confirm the decision of a Mamlatdar or he may direct further enquiry to be made on any point or take additional evidence as he may think necessary.

(5) In determining the reasonable rent regard shall be had to the following factors:—

(a) the rental values of lands used for similar purposes in the locality;

(b) the profits of agriculture of similar lands in the locality;

(c) the prices of crops and commodities in the locality;

(d) the improvements made in the land by the landlord; and

(e) such other factors as may be prescribed.

Powers Of Mamlatdar And Sub-Judge.

(6) The Mamlatdar and the Subordinate Judge in proceedings under this section shall have the same powers as are vested in Courts in respect of the following matters under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in trying a suit, namely:—

(a) proof of facts by affidavit;

(b) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath; and

(c) compelling the production of documents. The mamlatdar and the Subordinate Judge may have also such other powers as may be prescribed.

(7) The Mamlatdar or the First Class Subordinate Judge may award costs in any proceedings under this section, and such order shall be deemed to be a decree of a Civil Court and shall be executable as such.

(8) A protected tenant may at any time, during the pendency of proceedings under this section deposit with the Mamlatdar or the First Class Subordinate Judge, as the case may be, a sum equal to the amount of rent which if no proceedings had been instituted under this section he would have been liable to pay in respect of the land of which the reasonable rent is to be determined. On the completion of proceedings, the Mamlatdar or the First Class Subordinate Judge shall direct that the amount so deposited or such part of it as is equal to the amount determined as reasonable rent under this section shall be paid to the landlord and shall make such other order as may be necessary.

(9) Every order passed by the Mamlatdar under this Act, if not appealed against, and every order passed by the First Class Subordinate Judge in appeal, shall hold good for a period of five years and shall not be called in question in any Court during that period:

Provided that the Mamlatdar or the First Class Subordinate Judge, as the case may be, may, during the said period of five years—

(i) reduce the rent if on an application made to him by a tenant he is satisfied that on account of deterioration of the land by floods or other like cause beyond the control of the tenant the land has been wholly or partially rendered unfit for the purposes of cultivation, or

(ii) enhance the rent if on an application made to him by a landlord he is satisfied that on account of any improvement made in the land the letting value of the land is materially increased.

(10) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Court-fees Act, 1870, every application under this Act to the Mamlatdar and every appeal to the First Class Subordinate Judge shall bear a Court-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 7.)

MALARIA

The biggest danger in fevers is the poisons which destroy nerve and muscle tissues. That's why you feel shaky and exhausted.

To get new strength you must re-build these wasted tissues, but your stomach is so weak you can't digest ordinary foods.

Doctors, throughout India, have proved that Horlicks can be digested by fever patients when other foods nauseate. What's more Horlicks immediately stops this wasting away of your tissues and gives your whole body new strength. Convalescence is shortened.

In an amazingly short time you feel full of vigour and vitality.

Buy Horlicks today,—available everywhere.

LOVA PASTILLES

FOR
COUGHS, COLDS and all INFECTIONS of THROAT. INVALUABLE for SINGERS, SMOKERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS.
12 As. FOR A TIN.
Agents:—MALGHAM BROS., BOMBAY.

TREAD RUBBER INCREASED 23·5% ON THE NEW EXTRA HEAVY DUTY GOODYEAR

WE illustrate above a section of the new Extra Heavy Duty Tyre featuring the four principal improvements made. You need not be an expert to appreciate their importance.

1. TOTAL TREAD THICKNESS 23·5% GREATER THAN ON HEAVY DUTY. This 23·5% increase represents a corresponding increase in potential service life.
2. UNDER TREAD GREATLY INCREASED. That part of the tread below the non-skid design represents your protection against punctures. It also acts as a first line protection against road shocks. This increase means greater safety and longer life.
3. CORD BREAKER STRIPS USED. Breaker strips, the second line of defence, are located between the tread rubber and the body of the tyre. Wide cord breakers give maximum protection against the effects of concussion and road shocks.
4. CUSHION THICKNESS INCREASED ON TOP PLIES. By adding additional thickness of live cushion rubber between the top plies and by spacing the cords in these plies, the third line of resistance is perfected.

GOODYEAR

EXTRA HEAVY DUTY TYRE

MADE IN INDIA—SPECIALISED FOR INDIAN SERVICE

GOODYEAR CYCLE TYRES

All-Weather and Pathfinder Qualities—Made in India

Poor Undertone In Local Cotton Market

U. S. Loans To Protect Prices

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued isssuec the following weekly report:—

DETAILS OF BUREAU REPORT FIGURES.

Condition as on Yield per acre. 5-Year average. Yield per acre. Finely yield Production (000's) per acre.

States.	1—8—38.	1—8—38.	1st Aug.	1—8—37	1937.	1—8—38.
Missouri	91.0	380	325	360	346	312
Virginia	55.0	260	281	310	312	18
N. Carolina	68.0	240	296	325	338	453
S. Carolina	72.0	255	247	255	289	691
Georgia	72.0	214	217	235	270	939
Florida	74.0	152	157	169	162	28
Tennessee	79.0	260	237	260	320	439
Alabama	76.0	220	219	245	290	998
Mississippi	77.0	255	239	275	372	1,438
Arkansas	81.0	245	204	235	298	1,247
Louisiana	78.0	245	223	270	337	631
Oklahoma	80.0	170	136	170	156	648
Texas	79.0	170	150	165	197	3,425
New Mexico	89.0	460	414	425	490	107
Arizona	83.0	421	382	425	501	185
California	89.0	560	475	475	570	412
All Others	89.0	336	290	322	361	17
United States	78.0	217.9	199	223.3	266.9	11,988
Lower California	93.0	247	...	230	179	48

We print the first American crop forecast in detail not only because with last year and the 5-year August yield comparisons it makes interesting reading but because it contains information which might well put the cotton trade to sleep for two years.

It has removed all incentive on the part of mills and merchants to buy ahead. If that is so, then waht is to prevent prices drifting down to the mandatory loan level. And, as it is reported that this year there is no compulsion on the farmer to sell part of his production in the open market, what is to prevent the whole of the crop—except that part required for immediate consumption—drifting into the loan. At the moment the U. S. Government is the world's biggest cotton merchant, holding 7 million bales. At some point during the season it is not inconceivable that they might hold 14 or 15 millions. After all, the crop moves in 4 months but is consumed only gradually over 12.

Incidentally, if the loan does claim most of the supplies whence will come cotton to protect the Liverpool contracts. Especially at this parity.

There are two hopes for the American cotton merchant. The Administration might devise means of diverting cotton into trade channels. We hope those means will not include an export bonus, although that, to our mind, is the only device which would fit neatly and with precision into Mr. Roosevelt's plan.

INDICATED YIELD.

Secondly, there might be sufficent August deterioration to keep prices above the loan level. The indicated yield of 217.9 lbs., except last year, is the biggest since 1898. It can be compared with last year's final yield only with caution because the big crops are made from September onwards. The Government in arriving at it took a record "par". Texas is 20 lbs. over the 5-year average. There is room for August deterioration. Weather reports during May, June and part of July, it seems, meant nothing except when they were favourable. But they might have a greater significance in August. Failing either August deterioration or a major betterment of general business the cotton trade looks like drifting into a state of stagnation which might last indefinitely.

Before the American Bureau Report the undertone in the Bombay market was poor. It has been worse since.

INDIAN OUTLOOK.

There is a considerable amount of justification for pessimism in the Indian outlook. Where, for instance, is our 1938-9 crop going to find a home? In 1929-30 India's best export customers were (bales in brackets) Japan (16,40,000), China (5,66,000), Italy (3,93,000), Germany (3,44,000), Belgium (3,41,000), the United Kingdom (2,70,000), France (2,53,000), Spain (80,000).

Last year (1936-7) the list read Japan (24,26,000), the United Kingdom (6,01,000), Belgium (3,14,000), Germany (2,16,000), Italy (1,65,000), France (1,55,000), China (72,000), Spain 26,000—most of which was confiscated).

We shall refrain from too obvious comment on the comparison between those figures of past season and the prospect for the coming season. But the significance of the Far East as a buyer of Indian cotton is immense. The United Kingdom is almost entirely a taker or non-taker of Indian cotton according to parity. Among the majority of the remaining countries restrictions imposed by lack of foreign exchange are only too obvious.

Meanwhile, export inquiry is extremely slow. A little business filtered through from the U. K. but even less from the Continent and the Far East.

In the spot makets inquiry by domestic mills is also very slow.

Weather and crop news continues favourable.

Audited Returns Of Killick Railway Traffics

	For May 1938	Increase+ or Decrease when compared with May 1937.		Increase+or Decrease—when compared with corresponding period of previous year.
			From 1-1-38 to 31-5-38.	
Tapti Valley Rly.	2,56,351	+16,325	13,87,047	—18,477
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly.	1,17,876	+ 3,405	5,07,177	—11,727
			From 1-4-38 to 31-5-38	
Guzerat Railways	57,279	+ 6,983	1,10,697	+1,557
			From 1-10-37 to 31-5-38	
Central Prov. Rlys.	58,452	+15,141	4,36,282	—12,602
Mandra Bhon Rly.	13,599	— 1,805	1,11,435	—25,916
Sialkot Narowal Rly.	33,763	— 3,249	2,79,308	—23,118

World Trade Statistics And Wholesale Prices

GENEVA, (By Mail).

The July number of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the League of Nations gives world statistics relating to wholesale prices, gold reserves and world's mercantile in particular.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The fall in wholesale prices which began in most countries in the middle of last year appears to be slowing down. Prices were still falling in May or June in Denmark and the United Kingdom, 7 per cent compared with January 1938; Belgium and the Netherlands, 5 per cent; Canada and Finland, 4 per cent; Sweden and the United States of America, 3 1/2 per cent; and Switzerland, 3 per cent. They were rising in Australia, China, Egypt, France, Indo-China and in Italy (very slightly). In Japan prices fell slightly in April, but rose again in May. In Hungary they rose until April and fell slightly in May. The falling off in Industrial Production also appears to be checked in most countries.

PRICES OF RAW MATERIALS.

Prices of Raw Materials and Foodstuffs have fallen considerably since the middle of 1937 in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands Indies and to a lesser extent in the U.S.A. Canada Poland and Belgium. They have declined but slightly in Germany and Italy. They reached their highest level in Yugoslavia and Indo-China during the third quarter of 1937, has been checked. In France prices of raw materials and foodstuffs rose considerably in 1937.

Diagrams show that the fall in prices has been checked in the case of wheat, tea, rice, butter, beef (U.S.A.) silk, rubber and of tin, copper, lead and zinc on the London market. As regards the six last mentioned raw materials, the trend has even tended recently to become reversed. The price of coal in the United Kingdom has been rising gradually since the beginning of 1937 and is now about 23 per cent higher than a year ago. The price of petroleum, which has been declining in the U.S.A. since August 1937, fell slightly in the United Kingdom in June 1938 for the first time for two years.

PRICES OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

Prices of Manufactured Products declined slightly in most countries since the middle of last year. They rose steadily in France, Italy and Indo-China and in Yugoslavia until November 1937, and were maintained at a practically unchanged level in Germany and the Netherlands Indies.

GOLD RESERVES.

The gold reserves held by all the central banks of the world, excluding U.S.S.R. and Spain, amounted to 13,789 millions U.S.A. (old) gold dollars at the end of June 1938. This is 70 millions more than three months ago and 86 millions more than a year ago. Since March 1938 the gold reserve of the U.S.A. increased by 92 millions, Sweden 11 millions and the Netherland 6 millions. Belgium held 30 million old gold dollars less and Switzerland 11 millions less.

WORLD'S MERCHANT MARINE.

The amount of tonnage launched in the world during the second quarter of 1938 was 848,000 tons, i.e. 128,000 tons more than in the same quarter of last year. Motor-ships accounted for about 60 per cent of this tonnage. The increase was greatest in Great Britain and Ireland (34,000 tons more), Italy (25,000), U.S.A. (19,000), Belgaum (10,000) and Denmark, Japan, Norway, Netherlands, Danzig, the British Dominions and Sweden each with 96,000 tons more. Of these countries Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Norway and the Netherlands also had more tonnage under construction at the end of June 1938 than at the same date a year ago, whereas Sweden was building 17 per cent less, U.S.A. 16 per cent, United Kingdom 13 1/2 per cent and Japan 9 per cent less.

WORLD TRADE.

The gold value of world trade in May 1938 remained at practically the same figure as in April. It was 15 per cent lower than in May 1937, and lower than in any month since October 1936. —A.P.I.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug. 13.

GOVT. SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/14
4 per cent 1960-70	112/14
5 per cent 1945-55	118
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	113
Bank of Hindusthan	32/4
Bank of India	142/8
Central Bank XD	30/10
Imperial Bank F.P.	1555
Imperial Bank P.P.	382/8
Indian Overseas Bank	43/8
Reserve Bank	117/12
Union Bank	5/7
TEXTILES.	
Ahmd. New Textiles	540
Ambica	230/10
Arun	242/8
Arvind	1070
Bharatkhand	2730
Bombay Dyeing	917/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	195
Calico	610
Central India	253/12
Century	295/4
Colaba	170
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	352/8
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	166/4
Hukumchand	195
Indore	57/8
Jubilee	208/12
Khatau Makanji	120
Kohinoor	290
Laxmi Cotton	503/12
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	113/12
Morarji	137/8
Mysore	98/12
Nandlal Bhandari	91
New Great	232/8
Raipur	630
Rajnagar	282/8
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	2150
Simplex	90
Swadeshi	226/4
Vishnu	1227/8
HYDRO ELECTRIC	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1470
Tata Hydro Ord.	154/11
Tata Power Ord.	1377/8
ELECTRICS.	
Ahmedabad Electrics	136/14
Ajmer Electrics	12/14
Bombay Suburban	141/4
Bombay Tram.	116/14
Surat Electrics	172/8
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Air Services of India	6N
Alcock Ashdown	317/8
Associated Cements	117/4
Belapur	176/4
Bombay Burma New	180/10
Bombay Burma Old	525
Bombay Steam	218/2
Bombay Telephone	84/12
Br. B. Petrol	3/8
Burma Corporation	6/9
Dalmia Cement	10/6
Indian Bleaching	130
Industrial Investment Tr.	41
Indian Radio Ord.	390
Indian Radio Defd.	490/10
Indian Copper	2/7
Indian Iron	31/12
Mysore Sugar	24
Port Canning	67
Premier Construction	69/4
Rohtas Industries	24/4
Scindia Steam	20/2
Shivrajpur	45
Tata Oil	30
Tata Steel Ordy.	276
Tata Steel Defd.	1325
JUTES.	
Birla Jute	14
Howrah	45/4
Hukumchand	6/8
Kamarhatty	428
Kankanarrah	325
Lawrence	365
Reliance	58

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Partial Recovery Possible

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., have issued the following report:—

Liverpool is due to open 2 points lower to-day, which will make the straddle difference for Liverpool May and Broach A/May Rs. 52 or 1.19 points.

The bureau estimate of the American Crop issued on 8th inst. gave a figure bigger than was generally anticipated. The crop estimate was 11,988,000 bales, the yield per acre was 217.9 lbs., and the Condition was given at 78 per cent of normal. These figures compare with 15,593,000, 223.3 and 81.3 for the same period last year, and with 18,946,000 and 266.9 for the final crop and yield figures for the season. The increase of some 3/4 million bales over and above the expected estimate had a depressing effect upon the New York market during the early part of the Session on the day of issue and prices declined by 27 point., but afterwards rallied and finally closed only 17 points lower.

The latest parity price for cotton is 15.9 Cents so a loan is now mandatory if the price in the Southern markets is below 52 per cent of the parity price, as the conditions of this year's loan have now been altered so as to make it mandatory at any time in the season. We now have the curious position in America where cotton will go into the new loan at 8.27 Cents if the price goes down, and will come out of the old 9 Cent loan if the price goes up. This would appear to give a very limited scope for trading, and speculative enterprise is likely to be hampered for some time to come.

In spite of the larger estimates we do not expect another decline of the same magnitude as that which we witnessed last May, as the collapse of the market then was due chiefly to the technical weakness of an overbought position.

The local market has declined in sympathy with America, but is likely to show more resistance to any further decline as the intrinsic price of Indian cotton is already so low. When Spot cotton in New York last May touched 7.71 Cents Broach A/May was Rs. 154, so we think it reasonable to consider this price as the possible minimum unless some unforeseen factor causes another collapse again in America.

From a supply and demand point of view there is admittedly no reason for the market to go up, but at these low levels sellers will be scarce and, after waiting for nearly a month for a re-action, we are now inclined to recommend moderate purchases in the hope that sentiment may turn and we shall see at least a partial recovery.

INCREASE IN WORLD TIN CONSUMPTION

Stocks Increase Despite Small Production

According to the July Bulletin of the International Tin Research and Development Council, issued by the Hague Statistical Office, world apparent consumption of tin in the first five months of 1938 was 69,800 tons, compared with 81,800 tons in the corresponding period of 1937. Preliminary figures of world production for the first half of 1938 are given as 82,000 tons, against 94,600 tons in the first half of 1937. Production in June last, estimated at 11,500 tons, was the lowest since September 1935.

World apparent consumption in the twelve months ended May 1938 was 186,600 tons while the quantity of tin used in manufacture, according to the latest revised figures, was 160,100 tons. "Invisible" stocks thus increased by over 25,000 tons in the year ended May, whereas there was only a slight increase in the preceding year.

CONSUMPTION STATISTICS

Tin consumption statistics for the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R. and Japan are available for six months of 1938. In the United Kingdom there was a decline of 29 per cent to 9,294 tons compared with 12,148 tons in the first half of 1937. Consumption in Russia increased by 33 1/2 per cent to approximately 10,900 tons, and in Japan by 13 1/2 per cent to 5,145 tons.

There was a severe decrease—of more than 42 per cent in tin consumption in the U.S.A. from 39,145 tons in January to May 1937 to 22,582 tons in January to May 1938. Consumption in France at 4,213 tons in the first five months of 1938 was only slightly lower than in 1937. In Germany consumption increased by 6 per cent to 5,312 tons in January to May 1938, and in Italy by over 50 per cent to 2,093 tons, comparison being made in each case with the corresponding period of 1937.

CONSUMING INDUSTRIES.

World production of tinplate in June 1938 was the lowest for four years at 215,000 tons. The total production for the first half year was 1,405,000 tons in 1938 against 2,250,000 tons in 1937. The world output of motor vehicles is also appreciably lower this year, the total for the first six months being 1,996,000 against 3,600,000 in 1937. This decline is due mainly to the U.S.A. Motor vehicle production increased in Germany, the U.S.S.R. and Italy.

WORLD STOCKS.

World visible stocks of tin increased by 1,204 tons during June to 27,512 tons, against 22,439 tons at the end of June 1937. The ratio of the level of stocks to the consumption during the last twelve months was 15.1 per cent in June 1938 compared with 12.5 per cent a year ago.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following weekly report dated London 27th July:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,411,750 on July 20th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

Although business in the open market has been active, there were signs, especially towards the end of the week, of a slackening of the Continental demand for gold; offerings have included some re-sales from holdings. At the daily fixing about £4,200,000 was disposed of during the week at prices which included premiums over dollar parity varying between 1d. and 2½d.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold, registered from midday on the 18th instant to midday on the 25th instant:—

IMPORTS

	£
British South Africa	1,452,479
British East Africa	12,929
British India	467,375
Australia	409,176
New Zealand	22,717
Canada	279,137
Mexico	175,000
Venezuela	36,290
France	2,967
Netherlands	21,818
Switzerland	29,769
Other countries	14,573
	2,924,230

EXPORTS

	£
Finland	23,320
France	363,683
Netherlands	233,946
Sweden	769,592
Switzerland	1,440,258
Morocco	15,874
Other countries	10,210
	2,856,883

The s.s. "Ranchi" which sailed from Bombay on July 23rd carries gold to the value of about £343,000.

SILVER

The past week saw a further advance in prices, the market responding readily to demand from India owing to the continued poorness of offerings. Quotations reached 19.13/16d. for cash and 19.11/16d. for two months' delivery on the 25th instant, a level which proved more attractive to sellers, seeing that both quotations were well above American parity; the reaction on some production offerings which brought prices back to 19.7/16d. and 19.5/16d. by to-day was not, therefore, unexpected.

The market shows no decided tendency and, as prices have declined 3/8d. in two days, the immediate outlook may be rather uncertain, although the present level would still appear sufficiently high.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 18th instant to midday on the 25th instant:—

IMPORTS

	£
British South Africa	4,632
British West Africa	2,860
Norway	5,500
Belgium	50,125
Other countries	1,923
	65,040

EXPORTS

	£
United States of America	860,000
Aden and Dependencies	10,366
Arabia-Saudi	5,456
Egypt	1,364
British India	2,700
France	12,574
Denmark	1,430
Sweden	1,970
Portugal	1,125
Other countries	2,898
	899,883

IN NEW YORK
(per ounce .999 fine)

July 20th—26th inclusive—43 cents.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 21st to the 27th July was dol.4.92-3/4 and the lowest dol. 4.91-3/8.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED
Bombay, Aug 13

P and O S N ss Narkunda of 9429 reg tons, Captain W De Smith arrived from Brisbane via Australian Ports and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

P and O S N ss Soudan of 3477 reg tons, Captain C L Collins arrived from Rotterdam via Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons, Captain F Harrison arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

P and O S N ss Narkunda of 9429 reg tons, Captain W D C Smith sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local, and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Binfield of 3170 reg tons, Captain S I Howe sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

N Y Kaisha ss Kunishima Maru of 2440 reg tons Captain H Shinchara sailed for Karachi via Cutch, Kundla with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Howra of 4096 reg tons, Captain G T Gregory sailed for Calcutta via Cannanore and Colombo with local cargo.

L Triestino ss Dandolo of 2949 reg tons, Captain F Ferretto sailed for Trieste via Aden with local and same bottom cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug 13

1 Volpi 3061 Colombo 15-8 L Triestino
2 Dandolo 2949 Genoa 14-8 L Triestino
4 Soudan 3477 Yokohama 15-8 M M
5 City of Benares 6712 Karachi 21-8 K Nixon
7 Castalia 4171 Liverpool 18-8 Anchor Line
11 City of Durban 3672 Liverpool 17-8 K Nixon
15 Peebles 3068 Liverpool 19-8 Graham
16 Takliwa 3742 Durban 17-8 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Cambay Star 329 Ma'abar Coast 13-8 S Hassum
2 Kunishima Maru 2440 Karachi 14-8 N Y Kaisha
3 Barala 1899 Persian Gulf, 17-8 M M
9 Gurna 3228 Karachi 16-8 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Goalpara 3216 Rangoon 20-8 M M
B Howra 4096 Calcutta 13-8 M M
F Varsova 1955 Busra 18-8 M M
K Rizwani 3306 N F 24-8 T Morrison
N Baroda 1881 N F N F, M M
Q Ranimani 3291 N F N F, T Morrison

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Warfield 31-8-38 M M
Rajputana 1-9-38 P and O S N
Maloja 8-9-38 P and O S N
Burdwan 10-9-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 12-9-38 P and O S N
Carthage 19-8-38 P and O S N
Comerin 25-8-38 P and O S N
FROM HULL
Kioto 17-8-38 J Finlay
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Canterbury 21-8-38 K Nixon
Britannia 26-8-38 Anchor Line
Clan Ranald 15-8-38 J Finlay
FROM HAMBURG
Kota Gede 30-8-38 L Edwards
Wildenfels 19-8-38 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Canton 5-9-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
City of Khios 22-8-38 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 26-8-38 F F Campbell
Hoegh Transporter 14-8-38 Volkart Bros.
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 15-8-38 L Triestino
Sumatra 16-8-38 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Victoria 29-8-38 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Hakusan Maru 10-9-38 N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 28-8-38 N K Kaisha
Naldera 3-9-38 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 17-8-38 O S Kaisya
Rawalpindi 19-8-38 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 1-9-38 L Triestino
FROM BASRA
Barpeta 18-8-38 M M
Varela 20-8-38 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Mooltan 10-9-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 27-8-38 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Karanja 20-8-38 M M
Tairea 3-9-38 M M
FROM RANGOON
Jalavihar 18-8-38 Scindia S N
FROM BASSEIN
Gazana 21-8-38 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Gambhira 12-8-38 M M
Chyebassa 26-8-38 M M
FROM KARACHI
Kunshima Maru 19-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Nalgora 21-8-38 M M
Reichenfels 18-8-38 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Naldera 3-9-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 10-9-38 P and O S N
Nalgora 31-8-38 M M
Rawalpindi 20-8-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 27-8-38 P and O S N
Bangalore 30-8-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Benares 2-9-38 K Nixon
Hatipara 10-8-38 M M
Peebles 19-8-38 Grahams Trading
City of Durban 15-8-38 K Nixon
Castalia 27-8-38 Anchor Line
FOR HAMBURG
Reichenfels 29-8-38 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
City of Khios 24-8-38 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 28-8-38 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 13-9-38 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Conte Biancamano 1-9-38 L Triestino
FOR SAN FRANCISCO
Hoegh Silverlight 15-8-38 Volkart Bros
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Tango Maru 14-9-38 N Y Kaisha
Rajputana 1-9-38 P and O S N
Kunishima Maru 25-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 15-8-38 L Triestino
Soudan 15-8-38 P and O S N
Carthage 18-8-38 P and O S N
Victoria 29-8-38 L Triestino
Kidderpore 3-9-38 P and O S N
Burdwan 13-9-38 P and O S N
FOR SYDNEY
Maloja 8-9-38 P and O S N
Comorin 25-8-38 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Varsova 18-8-38 M M
Barala 17-8-38 M M
Barpeta 24-8-38 M M
Sumatra 16-8-38 L Triestino
FOR DURBAN
Karanja 31-8-38 M M
Takliwa 17-8-38 M M
FOR JEDDAH
Rizwani 25-8-38 T Morrison
FOR RANGOON
Goalpara 20-8-38 M M
FOR CALCUTTA
Chyebassa 3-9-38 M M
FOR KARACHI
Kunishima Maru 14-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Gurna 16-8-38 M M
Castalia 18-8-38 Anchor Line
City of Benares 21-8-38 K Nixon

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Castalia 12-8-38
S S City of Benares 11-8-38
S S Baroda 12-8-38
S S Bhadravati 12-8-38
S S Kunishima Maru 13-8-38

EXPORTS

S S Castalia for Manchester: 100 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 15 bs cotton twist waste M Narotamdas; 49 bales cotton waste M Narotamdas; 12 bales animal hair E Noorbhoy; 9 bales ctn yarn waste E Noorbhoy.

For Liverpool: 150 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 6 bales wool raw F H Cassam; 50 bales wool raw F Janmahomed; 150 bags old buffalo pickers N A Geria; 270 bags gr nut in shell B Dwarkadas; 660 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam; 1000 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad;

S S Bhamo for Port Said for orders: 40020 bags groundnuts K Devchand.

S S Peebles for Dunkirk: 124 bales raw cotton A Podar

For Manchester: 35 bales hemp E Noorbhoy.

For London: 54 bales cotton rags Barot Bros; 10 bales cowhides tanned J J Rahimtoola; 15 bales goat skins tanned K Lalbhai.

For Liverpool: 180 bags kopak seeds B Dwarkadas; 85 bags old buffalo bow pickers The Overseas Exporting Agency.

S S City of Benares for Liverpool: 16 bales raw wool M Nissim; 510 bags masoor G Gokalchand

For Glasgow: 130 bags gr nut oil cake Textile and Industrial Trading Agency.

S S Soudan for Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton N Futehally; 80 bales raw cotton V Ladha; 300 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 100 bales raw cotton Kotak.

For Osaka: 500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

For Shanghai: 100 bales raw cotton Gill.

For Hongkong: 25 bags real ooplet E Moledina Sons; 40 bags fish maws Laljee Dewraj; 12 cases c c p goods E D Sassoon; 226 bales grey ctn yarn Pavri Sons.

For Sydney: 36 drums castor oil A Hargovindas.

For San Francisco: 1230 bags sesam seed S M Rajgor.

For Vancouver: 10 bags fennel seeds D Abraham.

IMPORTS

M S Tampa Agents L Edwards from New York: 515 drums lubg oil; 805 ctns asphalt tiles; 31 cases flash light cells; 142 cases auto parts; 150 cases powdered glucose; 26 cases typewriters; 28 lse rubber tyres; 45 pkgs corn flakes; 30 cases nujol; 76 ctns toilet preparations; 96 drums dyestuff; 45 bundles soda ash; 60 bales secondhand clothing; 126 bundles small hand sprayers; 105 bundles wheels; 11 cases motor cars; 20 cases mistol.

S S Jehangir Agents T Morrison and Co from Port Sudan: 3193 bales cotton.

From Aden: 50 cases confectionary; 43 nos. empty drums.

S S Jalavijaya Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co from Calcutta: 6043 tons coal.

S S Golconda Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Calicut: 1224 bags cocoanuts; 309 bags copra; 98 jottas coir yarn.

From Cochin: 86 cases coffee; 80 cases coffee beans; 457 bales cotton; 150 cases cashewnuts.

From Rangoon: 565 pcs teak squares; 696 pcs teak planks; 1250 tons s/matches; 3459 pcs teak scantlings; 847 pcs teak boards; 551 bars pig lead; 58 nos block tin.

From Colombo: 96 bags green beans; 110 bales green tea; 450 bags farina supra.

For Janmastami Fair At Dwarka

Dwarka will be the scene of great stir and animation on the occasion of the forth-coming Janmastami Fair which comes off on 18th August, 1938. The rush of Pilgrims is expected to be greater than that in previous years. A Dining Car with orthodox catering runs daily between Rajkot Junction and Dwarka to supply refreshment in neat environs at scheduled rates and the religion loving public of Gujarat and elsewhere is reminded of the sanctity of the occasion and to take advantage of the religious function. The J. & D. Railway has made preparations to meet with the rush of traffic and there is now a mail connection to and from Bombay, which takes only 23 hours for the whole journey of 599 miles.

PROVIDING PROTECTION OF TENANTS IN PRESIDENCY

(Continued from Page 9.)

fee stamp of such value as may be prescribed.

(11) Any party to proceedings under this section may appear by any person authorized in writing to act on his behalf.

CHAPTER III.

Tenants Generally.

12. (1) Notwithstanding any agreement, usage or law, it shall not be lawful for any landlord to levy any cess, rate, tax or service of any description or denomination whatsoever, from any tenant in respect of any land held by him as a tenant other than the rent lawfully due in respect of such land.

(2) Any person who levies any such cess, rate, tax or service in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1) shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

Suspensions Or Remissions Of Rent.

13. (1) Whenever from any cause the payment of the whole land revenue payable to Government by a landlord in respect of any land is suspended or remitted, the Collector, subject to the general or special orders of Government, shall suspend or remit, as the case may be, the payment to such landlord of the rent of such land by his tenant. If in the case of such land the land revenue is partially suspended or remitted, the Collector shall suspend or remit the rent payable by the tenant of such land in the same proportion.

(2) If no land revenue is payable to Government in respect of such land and if from any cause, the payment of the whole or any part of the land revenue payable to Government in respect of any other land in the neighbourhood of such land has been suspended or remitted, the Collector, shall in the like manner suspend or remit as the case may be, the payment to the landlord of the rent or part of it due in respect of such land.

(3) No application for assistance under sections 86 and 87 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, shall be entertained, no suit shall lie and no decree of a Civil Court shall be executed for recoverery by a landlord of any rent, the payment of which has been remitted, or during the period for which the payment of such rent has been suspended under this section. The period during which the payment of rent is suspended under this section shall be excluded in computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit or proceedings for the recovery of such land.

Receipts For Rent.

14. (1) Every landlord shall give a receipt for the amount of rent received by him in respect of any land in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed.

(2) Any person who fails to give written receipt for the amount of rent received by him shall on conviction be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 100.

15. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to limit or abridge the rights or privileges of any tenant under any usage or law for the time being in force in so far as such rights or privileges are not inconsistent with the provisions of section 5 of this Act.

CHAPTER IV.

Miscellaneous.

16. (1) The Provincial Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Rules made under this section shall be subject to the condition of previous publication in the Official Gazette.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

and Munich for Czechoslovakia. Pandit Nehru is likely to remain a week in Czechoslovakia. He intends spending about two days in the Sudeten German regions. In Prague he is expected to meet various prominent persons. Leading Czechoslovak papers have brought out this week photographs of the Pandit and notes about him. Dr. Kozak, the distinguished local professor and member of parliament, and Professor Lesny, the eminent Indologist who specially will be attending to Pandit Nehru's stay in Prague, have expressed their hope of Nehru having a profitable and pleasant stay in the country.

ALL-INDIA HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN

Brisk preparations are going on in connection with the forthcoming 27th session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan to be held in Simla on September 17, 18 and 19. A strong working committee composed of the local gentry, 'Raises' and businessmen has been formed. Shri Raja Durga Singh Sahib Bahadur, ruler of Baghat State has consented to be the President of the Reception Committee. With Raja Sahib as President and Dr Gokal Chand Narang is to be Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Increased Selling In New York Cotton Market

FAVOURABLE WEATHER OVER BELT

Weakness In Securities And Grains

Bombay, Aug. 13.

On Friday cotton contracts were not plentiful and the offtake was poor on light Southern selling with produces assured by the nearness of values to the loan level.

Present prospects point to 1938-39 world cotton production of about 30 million bales while the current consumption looks 26 million bales. Thus at the end of the season there will be a futher increase of 4 million bales. This goes to prove that the statistical position is becoming very bearish.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened steady but was inactive. Prices declined on lower foreign advices, more favourable weather and weakness of stocks and wheat, coupled with foreign and local selling, hedging and moderate long liquidation. Weevil complaints continue in the Eastern Belt but weather is clear. Prices rallied partially on covering. Finally renewed selling appeared and prices declined.

At the opening October was quoted 8 points down at 8.25 and improved to 8.28 on scattered buying. This was the highest level for the day but renewed selling soon appeared and prices declined to 8.15 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 16 to 19 points. Spot cotton prices declined 16 points at 8.27c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak on increased selling and closed at a decline of 20 to 21 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 20 points at 8.30c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 7 points with October 4.60. There was general liquidation on easy Eastern markets and more favourable weather Bombay selling and hedging depressed prices. Later on the market was professional feeling of uncertainty regarding international political situation checked enterprise and the market closed at a decline of 7 to 8 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 4.78d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton ring was also easy on increased selling. Giza futures closed 5 to 10 points lowers and Uppers were marked down by 9 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and in the absence of any support prices declined. Sakeis closed 23 to 20 points down while Ashmouni contracts lost 19 to 24 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (10-15 a.m.)	8.18—05
N Y. October Lowest (2-43 p.m.)	8.15—18
Liverpool October Highest	4.62—05
Liverpool October Lowest	4.59—08

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Think fact wheat selling below loan values significant for cotton expect futures reflect world prices independent loan favour sales.

Government loan near decline caused by outsiders liquidating recommend buying on declines advise straddle between New York and Bombay.

Liquidation continuing market affected unfavourably by decline in securities weather favourable average spot price 8.27 wheat selling below loan level

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market depressed by rumours of less favourable political outlook. Weather reports are more favourable. Our opinion is that it is not advisable to follow the decline.

Liverpool.—Tone rather heavy under influence of very bearish statistics, good Southern weather, discouraging trade advices and unsettling political rumours. Present prospects point to 1938-39 world cotton production of about 30 million bales while current rate of world consumption is only around 26 millions. But for the fact that loans become mandatory on any further decline market would break sharply. Looks as though Washington will have to absorb two or three millions of bales out of current crop unless crop prospects deteriorate.

New York.—Market eased on foreign liquidation hedge selling and local selling with reactionary tone in outside markets.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 13.

October	8.13
December	8.21
January	8.22
March	8.24
May	8.27
July	8.29
Middling Spot	8.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 13.

October	8.24
December	8.33
January	8.34
Middling Spot	8.30
11-00 a.m. RANGES.	
October	
December	Closed
January	
NOON CALL.	
October	
December	Closed
January	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 13.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts to U. S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 13.

July	
August	4.55
September	4.56
October	4.58
November	4.61
December	4.64
January	4.67
February	4.69
March	4.71
April	4.73
May	4.75
June	4.76
July	4.77
August	4.76
Middling Spot	4.72
10-12 a.m. Quotations.	
October	4.52
January	4.61

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Broach J/A. 1938 op 143 7/8; highest 143 7/8; lowest 143; closing 143.

Broach A/M. 1939 op. 157 3/4; highest 158; lowest 156 7/8; closing 156 7/8

Oomra D/Jan. op 139 3/8; highest 139 3/8; lowest 138 1/2; closing 138 1/2.

Bengal D/Jan. op 117 1/2; highest 117 1/2; lowest 116 1/2; closing 116 1/2.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-8-38) Rs. 3 1/4

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (26-3-39) Rs. 18

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Aug. 13.

T. T. London on:	
New York	4.87.12
Paris	178.88
Berlin	12.15
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.89-1/4
Amsterdam	8.93-11/16
Brussels	28.96-1/4
Milan	92.62
Berne	21.28-1/4

LONDON SEEDS.
London, Aug. 13.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton 10-16-3 Aug. sellers.
Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton. 12-0-0 Aug. sellers.
Linseed London Bombay C.I.F. ton. 12-8-9 Aug. sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. C.I.F ton. 11-10.0 Aug.-Sept. sellers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F ton. 11-2-6 Aug.-Sept. sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels. 27/7-1/2 Aug. sellers.
Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels. 27/4-1/2 Aug. sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels. 28/6 Aug.-Sept. sellers.

LONDON OIL.
London, Aug. 13.

Linseed Oil London per cwt. naked. 21/7-1/2 Aug. sellers.
Linseed Oil London per cwt. naked. 21/6 Sept.-Dec. sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Aug. 13.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. Closed

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, Aug. 13.

Spelter Hard (Indian Brand) Feb. Closed

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Aug. 13.

Rio Nos Sellers Nov. 7 Closing 9-65.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC CONCERNS

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

32nd Week (ended August 12th)	
1936	10,355,500
1937	12,953,200
1938	14,455,400
Total for 32 Weeks (1st January to date)—	
1936	346,304,200
1937	391,979,100
1938	457,710,300

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 10/11th Aug.	4,428
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,503,028
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,098,939
Decrease	595,911

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug 13

Wheat	11,656 cwts
Linseed	283 cwts
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	420 cwts
Gingellyseed	891 cwts
Groundnuts	1,830 cwts
Rice	29,893 cwts
Myrabollams	1,186 cwts
Gram	4,383 cwts
Joowar	5,008 cwts
Barley	437 cwts
Bajree	1,212 cwts
Indian sugar	3,098 cwts

Alexandra Cotton

Alexandria, Aug. 12.

SAKEL—	
November	13.55—23.
January	13.70—20.
ASHMOUNI—	
August	9.96—24
October	10.17—20
December	10.20—19
GIZA—	
November	12.83—24.
January	12.76—24.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Following a sharp decline of 16 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 156 for Broach A/M. delivery but the market opened weak at Rs. 155/4 and declined to Rs. 154/12 on tired long liquidation. In view of loans in America, there is no possibility of any material decline but prices will settle down below loan limit.

Liverpool opened at a decline of 7 points and the local market was fairly steady with scattered covering and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 155. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:

F. G. M. G.—	
Broach J/A 1938	141 10 0
Broach A/M 1939	155 10 0
Fine M. G.—	
Oomra D/J 1939	137 8 0
F. G. M. G.—	
Bengal D/J 1939	116 0 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug 13

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G—				
Bengal U P	117	114	111	108
Punjab	117	114	111	108
Rajputana	117	114	111	108
Oomra No. 3	140	137	134	131
C P No. 1	151	148	145	142
C P No. 2	145	142	139	136
Broach No. 2		146	141	142 140
Punjab Ame		171	168	165 162
Surat		200	197	194 191
Rajpipla		192	189	186 183
Navsari		206	203	200 197

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Bengal Superfine	118/20
Bengal Fine	115/17
Bengal F.G.	113/15
C. P. 1	140/42
C. P. 2	132/34
Arvi	135/37
Amraoti	130/33

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern...Partly cloudy and Warmer.
Central—Partly cloudy.
Western:—Generally fair to partly cloudy.

FORECAST.

Eastern—Generally fair. Temperatures falling.
Central:—Partly cloudy showers probable.
Western:—Partly scattered showers. Oklahoma generally fair.

Ellichpur	133/35
Berar	131/33
Khandesh	122/25
Jalna/Sail.	123/27
Burwah/Sanavad	129/32
Khandwa	129/32
Harda/Khirkiya	129/32
Mathia	111/16
Malkapur	127/31
Broach	141/46
Punjab 4F.	161/66
Punjab 289F.	186/196
Sindh N.T.	171/81
Kampala	259/61
Jinja	249/51
Navsari	201/03

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug 13

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Since 1st Sept	Last year
Khandesh		53,882	206,281	
Central India	113	50,017	338,511	
Barsi and Nagar		150,314	174,497	
Hyderabad Gaorani	58	40,380	101,682	
Berar		331,089	579,602	
Central Provinces	85	85,218	114,551	
Total Oomras	256	710,900	1,515,124	
Dholera		153,371	181,794	
N W Provinces		3,112	10,399	
Rajputana		16,563	97,443	
Sind Punjab	298	526,072	350,795	
Broach		267,238	342,939	
Coompta and Dharwar	35	80,085	74,053	
Westerns Northerns	238	28,304	40,433	
Cocoanada		23	155	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	577	7,381	21,677	
American		177,893	20,194	
Egyptian, African and Sudan		532,319	447,962	
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	240	
Total	1,404	2,504,432	3,103,208	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 11th Aug

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	405	335,077	483,944
Japan and China	903	739,614	1,579,814
Coast Ports	100	62,366	41,469
Up-country by Rail		379,396	301,696
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		5,375	941
Total	1,408	1,521,828	2,407,864

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 12-8-38	84000	136000
Receipts yesterday 12-8-38	12000	24000
Exports to date 12-8-38	76000	81000
Stock at Ports 5-8-38	2418000	1135000
Stock at Interior Towns 5-8-38	1948000	809000
Stock at Liverpool 5-8-38	1172000	780000
Visible Supply 5-8-38	5580000	2817000
Quantity in sight 5-8-38	43000	83000
Quantity out of sight 5-8-38	82000	137000

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.36—9.
October	6.66—5.
November	6.66—5.
January	6.85—6.
March	6.90—7.
May	6.90—10
UPPERS.—	
Spot	6.02—7.
October	5.83—9.
November	5.83—9
January	5.82—9.
March	5.83—9.
May	5.84—9.
July	5.87—9.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Following higher foreign advices gold prices were pushed up to a new high level to-day in the local market. Yesterday London gold prices advanced 3 1/2d. to £7-2-8 while London-Franc cross rate was unchanged at 178.91. Dollar-sterling cross rate was quoted 4.87 1/4. London silver prices advanced 1/16d to 19 1/2d. There was little speculative buying and offerings were limited. Later on the market was quiet with some business at fixed rate. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal silver futures closed unchanged. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0/7 29/32. In the local market there was some covering in silver which hardened prices. Gold offerings were limited and quotations were as under:—

SILVER

Ready	51 4 6
Shrawa.	51 4 6
Bhadarwa	51 3 0
Bhadarwa Teji-mandi	0 13 0
Ashwin	51 1 9
Ashwin Teji-mandi	1 4 0
GOLD	
Ready	36 0 3
Shrawan	36 0 3
Bhadarwa	35 15 6
Bhadarwa Teji-mandi	0 4 9
Ashwin	35 15 3
Ashwin Teji-mandi	0 6 0

LONDON SILVER.
London, Aug. 13.

Spot	19-9/16
Forward	19-7/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Aug. 13.

Gold Bars fine per oz.	£7-2-9

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Aug. 12.

August	42.50
September	42.25
December	41.95

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, Aug 13

Bar gold and sovereigns of the value of Rs. 47,48,241 were exported from Bombay to foreign countries in the s.s. 'Narkunda' on Saturday.

The steamer carried one consignment of bar gold valued Rs. 8,984 for Aden. There were seven other consignments of sovereigns of the following descriptions:—Sovereigns valued Rs. 15,49,804 for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam; Rs. 4,49,219, Rs. 1,12,305, Rs. 38,136, and Rs. 8,98,437 for London; Rs. 4,49,219 for Paris via Marseilles; and Rs. 898,437 for London optional Paris, Amsterdam.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold Standard now amounts to Rs. 3,189,657,285.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug 13

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£40-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£40-12-6
Electrolytic copper	£46-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45-0-0

Tone: Irregular.

LONDON METALS

London, Aug. 12.

Copper	£40 10 0
Spelter	£13 15 0
Lead	£14 7 6
Tin	£194 12 6

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Aug 12

September	£10 8 9
October	£10 11 3

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug 13

Groundnuts Aug—	
Opening	27 0 0
Highest	27 6 0
Lowest	27 0 0
Closing	27 4 0
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	29 0 0
Highest	29 6 6
Lowest	28 13 6
Closing	29 3 6
Cottonseeds Sept—	
Opening	18 5 6
Highest	18 5 9
Lowest	18 2 6
Closing	18 5 0
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	19 3 6
Highest	19 3 9
Lowest	19 0 6
Closing	19 3 0
Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	28 12 0
Highest	28 12 0
Lowest	28 9 0
Closing	28 10 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	29 0 0
Highest	29 0 0
Lowest	28 14 0
Closing	29 0 0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug 12

October	6d 3/8d.
December	6d 1/2d.
March	6d 3/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug 12

September	dol 0.62
December	dol 0.64 1/4
May	dol 0.67 1/4

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug 13

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 4 0
Shipment September	5 4 6
Shipment Oct Dec	5 6 6
Shipment Jan March	5 9 6
Kesar	13 6 0
Saraya	13 4 0
Java Spot	F 5.95

New York Sugar

New York, Aug 12

September	1.80
March	1.90
May	1.95

London Sugar

London, Aug. 12.

December	6s. 3 3/4d.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 13.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103/4
3 per cent 1963/65	98/4
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	99/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	99/3
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/8
3 per cent U.P Bonds	97/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	103/6
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	106/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	100/12
TAX FREES.	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	118/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/2
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent 1974 B P T	111/7
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	110/4
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	119
6 per cent 1954 M Deb	131/0

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 99/5 and declined to Rs. 98/14 to close at Rs. 99/1.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 13.

B C RATES—
T T D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Oct. 1/32 Nov/March.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276 1/4
Bank's buying T T 273 3/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,321
Bank's buying 1,346
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 3/4
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/4
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/8

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Aug 13

Continued rains in Central and Western Belts. Heavy rains in Arkansas. More rain expected.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 49
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 88 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.87.25 12th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 13th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 13th inst
Shanghai/London 0/7 29/32 13th inst.
Java/London 8.93 1/4 13th inst.
London/Paris 178.91 12th inst.
London/Belgium 28.97 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 21.28 1/2 12th inst
London/Berlin 12.16 12th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 5/8 12th inst.
London/New York 4.87.34 12th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.94 1/4 12th inst.
London/Italy 92.62 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £7-2-4 1/2 11th inst.
Gold £7-2-8 12th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 7/16 11th inst
Silver London Ready 19 1/2 12th inst
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 11th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 3/8 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 11th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 12th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 17/32 per cent 11th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 17/32 per cent 12th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 11th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 12th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Aug. 12.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	81 3/8
3 1/2 per cent	94 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	117
5 per cent 1942/47	110 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	99 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	102 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	113 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	47/6

Sterling Purchases

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 12th August 1938, amounted to £255,000.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
Oct. 106 Dec. 113 Jan. 116 March 124 May 129 July 130 at Cross Rate 4.87 1/4.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1939 156—Liverpool May 1939 4.73 Rs. 50 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1939 156—New York May 8.30 Rs. 33 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.87 1/4

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Aug. 13.

August	199.00
October	197.60
November	197.10
December	196.20
February	196.00—130

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Aug. 13.

October	51.00
November	51.20

Pay In Sept. 12 Pay Out Sept. 14

Weakness In Cotton Mill Shares

TATA STEEL SHARES BARELY STEADY

Market Quiet And Operators Shaky

BOMBAY: August 13.

Following a decline of dollar 1-1/2 in U. S. Steel shares as a result of heavy selling influenced by unsettled European political situation, the local market opened weak and under scattered covering prices recovered few points.

The general feeling seems gradually becoming less optimistic and still Operators are not inclined to short sell, which accounts for the steady tone displayed by the market. Buyers seem little shaky and while some Operators are heavily loaded, Bears believe that in due course they will have to unload. But it appears that deliveries at the next Settlement will be heavy.

There was considerable selling pressure in Cotton Mill shares, where Operators are reported to be unloading and there are some short sales also. Bombay Dyeing shares along with other Cotton Mill shares declined.

Associated Cement shares eased off fearing increased competition and reduction in Cement prices.

Tata Steel shares although declined ruled comparatively steady but this is only due to speculative support. The market looks like easing further.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Aug. 13.

100	Ahd. Advance	365 0
200	BOM. DYEING	919 0
100	CENTURY	297 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	255 0
100	COLABA	171 0
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn	320 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-6-9
100	Finlay	127 8
100	GOKAK	167 8
1,000	Hindustan	1,700 0
100	Indore	57 8
100	Khatau	121 14
100	KOHINOOR	291 0
250	Laxmi	497 8
250	Madras United	35 0
1,000	Morarji	135 0
250	Model	44 12
50	MYSORE	100 0
200	NEW GREAT	233 0
100	Oosmanshahi	36 12
100	PHOENIX	230 0
25	Sassoon Silk	73 8
1,000	Sholapur	2255 0
50	SIMPLEX	90 8
100	SWADESHI	227 0
100	Swan	107 8
500	Vishnu	1,227 8
1,000	Western	905 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	113 0
25-50	Central	31 10
500	Imperial	1,555 0
125-500	Im. Contry.	382 8
50-100	India	142 8
100	Reserve Bank	117 12
5	Union	5-7-6
	CEMENTS.	
100	Associated	117 8
	INSURANCE.	
100-500	Empire	711 4
15-100	Jupiter	13 15
20	Mercantile	53 8
15-75	New India	39-8
200	Oriental	4,560 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 4
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahm. Old	136 14
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,477 8
10	Ajmer	12 14
10	Amalgmd.	13 0
50	BOM TRAM	117 8
100	Bombay Suburban	141 4
10	Broach	10 8
100	Karachi	215 10
100	Poona	166 4
100	Surat	172 8
100	TATA HYDRO	155 0
1,000	TATA POWER	1380 0
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	967 8
100	C. Province	99 8
100	Dh. Baramati	104 4
100	Gujarat	97 0
100	Mandra Bhon	98 0
100	Pachora Jamner	96 4
100	Sara Serajgunj	100 12
500	Tapti Valley	750 0
	MINING.	
9	Burma Corp	6 9
2sh.	Indian Copper	2 7
10	Indian Iron and Steel	31 12
10	SHIVRAJPUR	45 4
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1325 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	276 8
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	ALCOCK	318 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	177 0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep	350 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	219 0
125	B. BURMA	526 0
50	TELEPHONE	85 0
50	Burma Conty.	182 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-8-6
100	I. BLEACHING	131 0
50	I. Invest Trust	41 0
100	I. Radio Defd.	475 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	405 0
100	Port Canning	67 0
30	Premier Con.	69 8
15	Scindia	20 2
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	30 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 13.

Bombay Dyeing (930) 920 915 913 918 917 920 919
Century (301/8) 295 296 294 297
Central India (261) 257 255 257 256 255
Kohinoor (293) 290 289 291
New Great (237) 230 229 231 233
Simplex (90/8) 89 90 90/8
Swadeshi (232/8) 228 226 227
Associated Cement (117/8) 116 117/8
Andhra (1477/8) 1477/8
Tata Hydro (155) 155
Tata Power (1387/8) 1385 1380 1382 1380
Tram. Ord. (118/8) 118 117
T. Steel Dfd (1360) 1320 1305 1315 1305 1325 1317 1332 1327 1325
T. Steel Ord. (281) 274 273 277 275 278 277 276/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (161) 161 162 163/8 163/4
Bellapur (178) 175 173 178 177
B. Steam (219) 219
B. Burma (538) 527 526 529 526.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 12.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Water Works Com.	9 1/2
Amr. Power and Light Com.	5
Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	30
Amr. Forn Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	36
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	51
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	25
Int. Tel. and Tel.	8
Int. Tel. and Tel 4½ p.c. 1939	100
American Tel and Tel.	140 1/4
Western Union Telg.	27 1/4
New York Central Rly.	17 3/4
Union Pacific Rly.	86
Texas Corp.	45
6 per cent Denmark 1942	105
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	94
Delaware and Hudson 4 p.c. 1943	52
5 1/2 p.c. Japanese 1965	50
United States Steel	57
Bethlehem Steel	55
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	98
Crucible Steel	32 1/2
Ludlum Steel	17
Republic Steel	17
United S. Smelting	62
Anaconda Copper Mining	33 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	48
Westinghouse Air Brake	24
Chrysler Motors	68
General Motors	44 1/4
General Electric	40
Union Carbide	79 1/4
Consolidated Oil	9 1/2
Phillips Pet Oil	39
Socony Oil	14 3/4
Chas. Bank	30 1/2
National City Bank	24
3 1/4 p.c. Amr. Tel and Tel. Deb. 1961	104
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 p.c. 1961	89
Cons. Mining Smelting	59
6 per cent Japanese 1954	67

Turnover 1 1/2 million shares. Carloadings down 4653 cents. Recommend buying leading shares scale down such as Anaconda, Gen. Motors, Crucible Steel, Phillips Petroleum, Pennsylvania R. R. Anaconda earned A/J 18 cents.

PREFERENCE.

5½ P. C. Amalgmd. (T. F.)	106 0
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1510 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	292 8
7 p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	71 8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560 0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	103 0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	95 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153 12
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1576 4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201 14
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	163 4
7 p.c. Vishnu	705 0

DEBENTURES.

3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	102 0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108 12
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	53 12
7 p.c. Sholapur	77 2
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108 12

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 12.

	Season To Date	This Week	Corresponding Season 1936/7	Corresponding Week 1937
Total in sight (excluding linters)	139	96	226	143
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (exclud ind linters)	122	84	134	78
Export from U. S. Ports	82	54	86	61
Of which to Japan	15	11	3	2
Of which to China	—	—	—	—
Of which to Great Britain	18	13	18	16
Of which to Germany	20	17	17	7
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,403	—	1,160
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,931	—	794
World's Visible supply	—	7,545	—	4,469
Of which American Cotton	—	5,544	—	2,822
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	214	132	275	138
Receipts at U. S. Ports	84	58	136	94

N.B.—All in bales 000's omitted.

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Regd. No. B. 1065

Twelve Creamy shaves per Blade

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1938

STIFFEN FIGHT AGAINST FEDERATION

Ahmedabad Citizens' Appeal To. Congress President

AHMEDABAD, August 11.

The following are extracts from an open letter addressed to the Congress President by nearly one thousand Congressmen of Ahmedabad:—

We are addressing this "Open Letter" to you at a time when the struggle for the emancipation of our people from foreign yoke is heading towards a crisis on the issue of the Federal Scheme which the British Government, in near future, is going to foist on us against our will.

Considering the gravity of the situation in the country, and the confusion created by the public declarations made by Mr. Satyamurthi in the matter of Congress acceptance of the Federal scheme, coupled with the complete silence observed by the last meeting of the Working Committee, we are compelled to take the only possible step to address ourselves to you. For, you are at the helm of the democratic institution of the Indian National Congress. We earnestly hope, our views expressed herein will be given, after careful perusal, a serious consideration by you.

Every Congress member, anxiously looked to the last meeting of the Working Committee. It was expected by the rank and file that the Working Committee would publicly declare against the current rumour in India and abroad on the question of acceptance of the Federal scheme by the Congress.

WHY THIS SILENCE?

We, as the rank and file of the Congress, have been in agreement with your bold reply to the statement made by Sir Fredrick Whyte.

But the Working Committee did not take any action against our stalwart of Federation—Mr. Satyamurthi. He was allowed to go scot-free.

Contrary to the declaration of the Congress, Mr. Satyamurthi and his likes are in a hurry to offer a hand of co-operation to the imperialist rulers of our country; to help them out of the bad situation.

A clear lead was awaited by the rank and file from the last meeting of the Working Committee. But there was silence on the matter and why?

MOBILISE FORCES.

Learning from the bitter experience of the past (1930-34), we must be ahead of the moves of our opponents. We must not give him any chance to overtake us. The superior forces—the masses of our people—at our command must be mobilised on a national scale. This cannot be done on the basis of the partial demands such as direct election to the federal assembly by universal suffrage; direct election of the representatives of the peoples' of the Indian states to the federal assembly as against the nomination by the princes.

MINISTERS MUST RESIGN.

In order to further reinforce the movement against the federal scheme, Congressmen in office must resign in all the seven provinces and demand general election. Such a move on our part will quicken the tempo of political consciousness of the masses of our people required for the final success of the struggle against foreign domination.

We have suggested this course of action on the part of the Congressmen in office simply because, they were permitted to accept ministerial offices, "with a view to strengthen the nation, in its struggle for independence". And the above is the only way to strengthen the nation. To balance budgets and successfully administer the British Indian Government are not the tasks of the Congressmen in office, for these jobs do not come within the competence of our objective of national freedom.

All the activities of the Congress must be carried on with the sole purpose of strengthening the Congress—the struggle for freedom. Therefore no time must be lost in bringing the oppressed masses within the orbit of the national movement under the Congress banner. But this cannot be done unless and until the rank and file members of the Congress are allowed their legitimate and democratic right to actually control the activities of, and guide the leadership of the movement. This is required to be done by the elementary principles of democracy.

In short, ordinary members of the Congress are treated as alien factors and undesirable elements.

We suggest therefore, the entire constitution of the Congress must be overhauled. This must be done in order to change the present state of affairs. We are sure, the Congress under your guidance and leadership can accomplish this urgent task—required by the exigencies of the situation.

SHADY METHODS.

To-day the Congress has been able to increase its influence to a very great extent. Nevertheless, we are convinced after careful study of the local situation, that organisationally, it is not strong enough to mobilise this influence over vast masses in case of urgent necessity.

This is due to more than one reason. The enrolment of Congress membership is carried out in a way detrimental to the growth of the Congress movement. Either this is done by taking four annas without convincing or explaining to the would-be members, the principles and programme of the Congress; or it is done even sometimes without the knowledge of the "members" concerned. Besides there are persons within the Congress who do the paying of the membership fees on a large scale, and thus in an hour get on the roll of the Congress hundreds of Members.

The present tendency is to some how remain settled down in the saddle of Congress officialdom by obtaining statistical majority by some means or the other. These elements keep the Congress organisation under their thumb and toy with it in any way they like.

CHECK THIS TENDENCY.

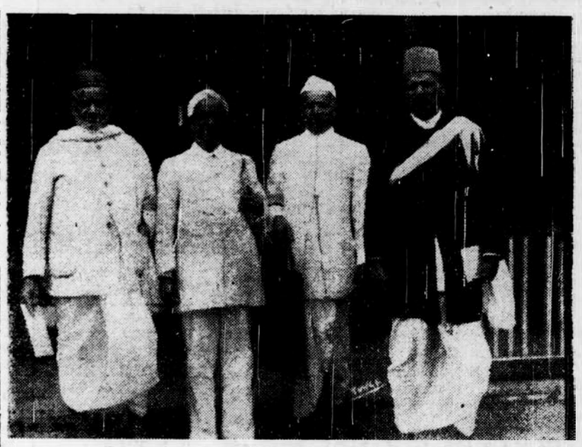
Just after the Faizpur session of the Congress, the Working Committee, under the guidance of Pt. Jawaharlal took the only correct step by appointing the organising secretary to check these unwanted and dangerous tendencies in the Congress. This action on the part of the Working Committee indeed gave us hopes for the better organisation of the Congress. But ever since the appointment of Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram in this post, he could not function on account of ill-health. The Working Committee, under your guidance must appoint a competent organising secretary. In our opinion such an appointment is an urgent necessity.

These radical changes in the Congress constitution can be brought about in the shortest possible time. Thus the Congress will be organisationally transformed into a living political party of the people. We believe that you are in a position to accomplish this task.

RELEASE OF POLITICALS.

Finally, we as the rank and file of the Congress desire to draw your attention on the question of release of political prisoners especially in Bengal. Mahatmaji and other leaders have asked the public to cease all agitation on this issue. And the rank and file indeed responded wonderfully. This was done solely with the purpose of facilitating Mahatma Gandhi's and your task to secure the liberty of all the martyrs in our cause for freedom, from the jails of imperialism. But it is days, weeks, and it will be soon months, we have been patient. It is now time their freedom must be demanded on political ground. In this no humanitarian issue is involved.

We assure you, will be with you, in whatever effective steps, you will suggest especially in the direction of release of all political prisoners.



The Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister of Health gave an interview to the delegates to the Homoeopathic Conference held at Poona on the 12th inst. Photo shows some of the prominent delegates: (Left to right) Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. Shankar Rao, Dr. Palsule and Dr. Surat kar.

FOR DARSHAN OF RAMANA RISHI

Rajen Babu And Bajaj To Leave For Tiruvannamalai

MADRAS, Aug. 13.

The Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier, met Babu Rajendra Prasad and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who arrived here this morning, at the Hindi Prachar Sabha buildings. The Premier was closeted with them for about an hour. Later, the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health, the Hon. Mr. S. Ramanathan, Minister for Public Information, and the Hon. Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Minister of Education, met the Congress leaders.

Interviewed by the "United Press", Babu Rajendra Prasad said that only general discussion on various topics had ensued between them and the Ministers.

The leaders are leaving for Tiruvannamalai this evening by car to have 'darshan' of Sri Ramana Maharishi. After staying there for six days, they will return to Madras on August 19. They may leave the same day for Wardha.—United Press.

NO COMMUNAL POLICE FORCE

Dr. Khan Sahib Contradicts Press Reports

PESHAWAR (By Mail).

Interviewed by the 'Associated Press' regarding his reported reply to Bannu Sufferer's Deputation, that if afraid the minorities should quit the Frontier as published in a section of the Punjab and local Press Doctor Khan Sahib Premier characterised those reports as incorrect.

During his last visit to Bannu when a certain deputation of minorities urged him to increase element of non-Muslims in the police force, such as Sikhs, Gorkhas, etc. so as to ensuring security of life and property Doctor Khan Sahib deprecated the demand and characterised it as communal. He said that there was no Hindu or Sikh police but only Indian police for protecting them.

He remarked however, that if deputationists insisted on having communal police force they could go to places where such police existed.—A. P.

EXPEDITING MASS CONTACT PROGRAMME

Allahabad Congressmen's Drive

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 13.

A vigorous drive in the enrolment of members, Muslim Mass Contact, propaganda and work for the Tenants was decided upon by the conference of important Congress workers held here to-day with Pandit Keshav Deo Malaviya, M.L.A. in the chair.

The conference was attended among others by the Secretaries of the District Congress Committees and the Organisers of all District Congress Committees round about Allahabad.

The conference discussed various problems facing the District Committees and decided on adopting new ways and means for implementing the Congress policy and programme.—United Press.

Maharashtra & Karnatak Medical Conference

(From A Correspondent)

HUBLI, August 13.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of The Third Maharashtra and Karnatak Medical Conference was held on July 28 here when it was decided to hold Maharashtra and Karnatak Medical Conference on the 29th 30th and 31st of October 1938 at Hubli under the Presidentship of Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, of Poona.

The President-elect will read an original paper on Anaemias.

The Delegates fee has been fixed at Rs. 5 the donation for Membership of the Reception Committee is Rs. 10 minimum both inclusive of lodging and boarding.

Dr. R. G. Khalsa, Ph.D. (Lond.), D.I.C., is returning to India on the 16th instant by the s.s. "Conte Rosso" after obtaining the above mentioned degrees in Education in England.

SUIT AGAINST TWO EDITORS

Alleged Defamatory Statements: Echo Of Bannu Raid

BANNU, August 13.

Two complaints have been filed in the court of the Assistant Commissioner, Bannu under section 500, I.P.C. against the Editor and Publisher of the "Daily News", Bannu, and the other by the managing proprietor of the Bannu Electric Supply Company against Seth Dyal Das, Editor of "Hamdard-i-Sarhad."

The charges against the accused are that they published alleged defamatory statements in connection with the Bannu raid on July 23 last.—United Press.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE TALKS

Unofficial Advisers Meet Zafrullah

SIMLA, August 13.

Unofficial advisers to Indo-British trade negotiations met the Commerce Member in his room this morning for about two hours when, it is understood, Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan acquainted them with the progress made in negotiations since they met last.

It is further understood that the cotton question which has been offering difficulty, was the subject of further scrutiny.

Further negotiations with the Board of Trade, London, will be carried now from Simla.—United Press.

NATIONALISTS TO VOTE WITH CONGRESS?

M. L. A.'s Mobilise Against Criminal Law Amendment Bill

SIMLA, August 13.

The Congress Nationalist Party in the Central Assembly met this afternoon under the presidentship of Mr. M. S. Aney, Leader and decided their attitude with regard to the Criminal Law Amendment Bill of the Defence Secretary which comes before the House on Monday.

The Nationalist Party, according to their decision to-day, will in conjunction with the Congress Party try to throw out the measure.

Failing this they will try for circulation of the Bill and failing that they will move for its reference to a Select Committee.

Much will depend of course on the attitude of the Muslim League Party.

The Nationalist Party has also decided to move amendments to the Motor Vehicles Bill for further improving the measure.—United Press.

DISABILITIES OF U. P. HARIJANS

Legislators' Move For Improving Their Lot

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 13.

Mr. Choudhuri Beharilal, Parliamentary Secretary to the U. P. Government, who had been appointed by the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly to convene a meeting of the Depressed Class members of the U. P. Legislative Assembly with a view to go into the question of the disabilities in their day to day life, in the religious, political, social, economic and civic spheres throughout the United Provinces held a conference to-day.

It was attended by M.L.As of the Depressed Class, including Congressmen and non-Congressmen. At the end of the conference it was decided that each individual member should draw up a list of the disabilities of Harijans in their respective areas and submit the same to the Congress Party meeting during the coming session of the Assembly.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the U. P. Government have taken great interest in furthering the cause of the Harijans by sanctioning large sums of money for digging wells in rural areas, giving scholarships to Harijan students and granting liberally to Harijan Institutions working for the uplift of that class.

One such Institution is the Harijan Sewak Sangh brought into existence through the efforts of Mr. Munshi Iswar Saran, who built an Ashram from funds collected from the general public and the philanthropists of various provinces. The Ashram is intended to accommodate a number of Harijan families who are inclined to do cottage industries and Harijan students who wish to continue their education.

There is a hostel attached to the Ashram as well as a dispensary and Mr. Saran is training 2 workers to do uplift work among their own population.

His Excellency the Governor visited the Ashram this week on the completion of five years of useful existence by the Ashram.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE CALENDAR*

KRONCK SAID THE CALENDAR MIGHT HAVE BEEN STOLEN FROM ANSON'S HOME TONIGHT!
SOMETHING IS WRONG THERE---I CAN'T GET AN ANSWER!
5-19
ANSON, THERE'S ONLY ONE THING TO DO!---WE MUST GET THE PLANS YOU HID BEFORE THE THIEVES DECIPHER THE CLUE OF THE CALENDARS!--- WHERE DID YOU HIDE THOSE PLANS?
Copr. 1938, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
I HID THEM---
HOLD ON, ANSON!---FROM WHAT YOU TOLD ME, IT'LL TAKE THEM A GOOD FORTY-EIGHT HOURS TO SOLVE THE CALENDAR CLUE! LET'S SEE WHAT WE CAN DO IN THE MEANTIME!
WE GOTTA GET OUT QUICK--AN' WE GOT ALL TH' CALENDARS!
AN' THIS DAME MAY COME IN HANDY, IF TH' CALENDARS DON'T!
LYMAN ANDERSON

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